

269

# AMERICAN TURF REGISTER

AND

## SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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VOL. I.]

FEBRUARY, 1830.

[No. 6.

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### MEMOIR OF AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

THE portrait, accompanying this number, of the celebrated racer, "American Eclipse," was engraved by Durand and Wright, from the original painting, the property of Henry Hall, Esq. of New York, and is acknowledged by all good judges to be an excellent likeness. This horse, is now fifteen years old, chestnut, with a star, and the near hind foot white; is fifteen hands one inch high, and possesses a large share of bone and muscle. Eclipse was foaled at Dosoris, Queens county, Long island, on the 25th May, 1814, and was reared by the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, in whose possession he remained till the 15th March, 1819, when he became the property of Mr. Van Ranst. His sire was Duroc; his dam, Miller's Damsel, by Messenger; his grandam the English Pot8os mare, imported at three years old, in 1795, by William Constable, Esq. of New York. Pot8os sired by the celebrated English Eclipse; his great grandam by Gimcrack; Gimcrack by Cripple; and Cripple by the Godolphin Arabian.

From a memorandum in the hand-writing of Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, it appears that he was reared in the following manner. The colt was weaned on the 10th of November. At the commencement of winter, fed with four quarts of shorts, which was increased during the winter to eight quarts per day: hay, clover dampened.

Second year, in the spring, turned to grass with no grain. November 10th, put up—fed with eight quarts shorts per day; during winter, shorts increased to *ten* quarts—hay, the same as first winter.

Third year, turned to grass, with four quarts shorts per day. September 1st, commenced breaking—feed, eight quarts oats—through the winter, hay as formerly—grain, ground corn and oats, equal to eleven quarts oats. March 1st, commenced and trained for

nine weeks, then gave a trial of *two* miles, and found the colt very superior.

Fourth year, in summer turned to grass—fed with ground oats and corn, equal to nine quarts oats—in winter, hay as formerly, with nine quarts oats per day, till the first March, 1818, when commenced training; feed, oats and cracked corn, equal to twelve quarts oats.

Fifth year, late in May, 1818, ran the *three* mile heats at Newmarket, on Long island, and won the first day's purse with ease, beating Black-eyed Susan, and Sea Gull, then called the best three mile horse of the day: turned to grass first June, with about six quarts of oats a day; in winter, fed with hay as before, with ground corn and oats. March 15th, 1819, sold Eclipse to Mr. Van Ranst.

At five months old, while a suckling, he gave his owner such a sample of stride, strength and speed, that he was at that time named "American Eclipse."

While a colt he was not confined, but during the winter season turned out every fair day. He was first shod in the spring, when three years old.

In June, 1819, he won the Jockey Club's purse of \$500, running the four mile heats over the Bath course, beating Mr. Purdy's horse, Little John, by the Virginia Potomac; Mr. Bond's horse Eclipse, by First Consul; and Mr. Potter's horse, James Fitz James, by Sir Archy.

In October, 1819, he again ran the four mile heats at Bath, winning the purse of \$500, beating Mr. Purdy's horse, Little John, Mr. Schenck's horse, Fearnought, and Mr. Bond's Colt: the two latter being withdrawn the second heat. The Bath course measured fifteen links over a mile: the first heat of this race was run in eight minutes and thirteen seconds, and the second in eight minutes and eight seconds.

In the spring of 1820, Eclipse stood to mares on Long island, at \$12 50 the season. In the spring of 1821, he again covered as a common stallion, at \$12 50 the season, and covered eighty-seven mares; nor was it contemplated to bring him again upon the turf, but the legislature of the state of New York having new modelled the law respecting racing, and a society being re-organized specially for the improvement of our breed of horses, Mr. Van Ranst was induced again to put Eclipse in training for the four mile heats to be run over the New Union course, eight miles from Brooklyn, and near the Jamaica Turnpike, in October of that year.

From an opinion, long entertained by sportsmen, that covering renders a horse unfit for the race, the friends of Eclipse questioned the

policy of again running him; but the event proved that, so far as he was concerned, the opinion was unfounded.

The races commenced the 15th of October, 1821, when four horses started for the purse of \$500, to run the four mile heats: viz. American Eclipse, Mr. Sleeper's brown mare, "Lady Lightfoot," by "Sir Archy;" Mr. Schenck's horse, "Flag of Truce," by "Sir Solomon;" and Mr. Schomp's horse, "Heart of Oak." The two last named horses were drawn after the first heat, and "Lady Lightfoot" was distanced in the second, being nine years old—she had run upwards of twenty races—some very severe ones; and was out of order.

The bets at starting were two to one on the mare. The mare led until the last quarter of the first heat, when Eclipse passed her, coming in two lengths ahead. In the second heat Eclipse passed her in running the third mile, and from that time left her alone. The time was, first heat, eight minutes and four seconds; the second heat, eight minutes and two seconds, and the course measured thirty feet over a mile.

In the following week, Eclipse was exhibited at the annual exhibition of the New York county Agricultural Society, and received the society's first premium, \$50, for the best stallion.

In May, 1822, Eclipse won the purse of \$700 for four mile heats at the Union course, beating Mr. Badger's five year old horse, Sir Walter, by Hickory. A bet of considerable amount was made by the owners of the two horses on the first heat, which, with the second heat, was won by Eclipse. Time, first heat, seven minutes and fifty-four seconds; second heat, eight minutes.

In October, 1822, he again ran the four mile heats at the Union course, for the \$1000 purse, which he won, beating a second time, Mr. Badger's horse, Sir Walter; Mr. Sleeper's bay mare, the Dutchess of Marlborough, by Sir Archy; and Mr. Jackson's mare, Slow and Easy, by Duroc. The first heat was run in seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds, when the two mares were withdrawn, and Sir Walter stopping short in the second heat, Eclipse came in at his leisure. A day or two previous to this race, a challenge appeared in the New York papers by Mr. James J. Harrison, of Brunswick, (Va.) in which he offered to "run Sir Charles against the American Eclipse, over the Washington course, four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the course, for five or ten thousand dollars." This challenge was promptly accepted by Mr. Van Ranst, who, as two sums were named by Mr. Harrison, chose the greatest, that the object of the contest might correspond with the fame of the horses.

The forfeit money, \$5000 each, having been deposited, the time for running was fixed for the 20th of November. At the hour of

starting, both horses were brought out and the riders mounted; but instead of running agreeably to the challenge, Mr. Harrison gave notice that as his horse had met with an accident, he would pay the forfeit. He at the same time proposed to run a single four mile heat, for \$1500 each, which being instantly agreed to, the horses started, Eclipse taking the lead. On the last round, Sir Charles broke down. The two first rounds were run in one minute and fifty-five seconds each, and the heat in eight minutes and four seconds. In this race, Sir Charles carried 120 lbs., Eclipse 126 lbs.

In the evening of the same day, William R. Johnson, Esq. of Petersburg, Va. offered to produce a horse, on the last Tuesday in May, 1823, to run the four mile heats against Eclipse, over the Union course on Long island, agreeably to the rules of that course, for \$20,000 a side, \$3000 forfeit.

This challenge was immediately accepted by Mr. John C. Stephens; in consequence of which Col. Johnson, on the day mentioned, appeared on the race with a four year old chestnut colt, called Henry, (John Richards, intended for the race, having been lamed,) about fifteen hands and one inch high, which had been bred by Mr. Lemuel Long, near Halifax, North Carolina. Henry was sired by Sir Archy; his dam by Diomed; her dam by Bell-air; hers by Pilgrim; hers by Valiant; hers by Janus; hers by Jolly Roger—imported horses. About half past 12 o'clock, both horses started. Eclipse was rode by Wm. Crafts; Henry by a young lad. Henry took the lead, and maintained it through the heat. They came in together, Henry beating Eclipse by half a length, but apparently "hard in hand."—Bets on the second heat, three to one on Henry.

During the second heat, Eclipse was rode by Mr. Purdy. Henry again took the lead, and kept it until the last quarter of the third mile, when Purdy made a push, and Eclipse passed his rival at the commencement of the fourth mile. An attempt was made by Henry's rider to recover his ground, but in vain. He was beat by about thirty feet. Henry reined in on passing the distance pole, the loss of the heat being evident.

When the horses were brought out for the third heat, the great trainer, Arthur Taylor, mounted Henry, instead of the boy who rode him the two first heats. On starting, Eclipse took the lead, which he kept to the end of the race, coming in about three lengths ahead of Henry, both at their utmost speed—Henry in this heat having been reserved for the last quarter.

The time of running the three heats, as given by the judges, Gen. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Capt. Cox, of Washington, and John Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, was as follows:



First heat, 7 min. 37 sec.—second heat, 7 min. 49 sec.—third heat, 8 min. 24 sec.

Twelve miles in 23 minutes and 50 seconds.

The weights carried were—Eclipse, 126 lbs.—Henry, 108. Weights, according to racing calculations, are so nicely regulated to correspond with age, that no advantage was given to Henry, as has been said; on the contrary, according to the long established usage of weights on the Southern courses, now introduced at New York, Eclipse had an advantage of 8 lbs.—more than a distance—7 lbs. = 240 yards.

On the day previous to the race, a number of gentlemen visited the course with a surveyor, and finding it thirty feet over a mile, reduced it as nearly to a mile as could conveniently be done, leaving it still eighteen inches over. It is said, however, from the difference in the nature of the ground, to be four or five seconds quicker than the Tree Hill course.

Immediately after the race, Col. W. R. Johnson challenged J. C. Stevens, Esq. and the friends of Eclipse, to run Henry against Eclipse the ensuing fall, over the Washington course, for any sum from twenty to fifty thousand dollars—*forfeit*, ten thousand dollars. The challenge was declined, and the resolution then announced has been adhered to, “never, on any consideration, to risk the life or reputation of the noble animal whose generous and almost incredible exertions, have gained for the *north* so signal a victory, and for himself, such well-earned and never fading renown.”

Eclipse was accordingly withdrawn from the turf and put to covering.—He stood one season, at Boydton, in Virginia, at \$75, and \$100 to insure—and one or two short seasons at Baltimore, at \$50—and since then, we believe, in New York.\*

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#### PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY, IN FRANCE.

There is in Joigny, near Paris, a young man who could contend with the most famous racers in the world. He lately wagered that he would go from Joigny to Appoigny, (fifteen miles,) without ceasing to run with full speed. Although the weather was bad and the road muddy, he set out, followed by two horsemen, the judges of the wager. In seventy-two minutes he reached the stake without appearing fatigued, and the horses were quite harassed.

[*French paper.*

\*The only distinguished progeny of Eclipse that is recollected to have yet appeared, are, Lance and his full sister *Æriel*, first rates; black *Maria*, out of Lady Lightfoot; Lady Jackson, Goliath, and Misfortune, out of the Lady of the Lake.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF ECLIPSE AND CŒUR-DE LION.

MR. EDITOR:

Mr. Elisha Williams, (my father) then of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, North Carolina, in the autumn, I think, of 1783, purchased of Col. Harris of Virginia, the horse called in the American Farmer, Harris's Eclipse. Subsequent to that period he was known as Eclipse, simply. He was by Col. Baylor's imported Fearnought, and I understood of one of his imported mares. In removing first to Franklin county, for health, and then to this state, we have lost the documents relating to him. I am now advised his dam was got in England by Shakspeare, but foaled in Virginia, and came probably of Cassandra. Some of my best stock are traced through him, and it would, therefore, afford me great gratification, if you or some of your correspondents would put that matter at rest, by giving a full pedigree of his dam, and if you choose, of her other produce. Eclipse stood five or six seasons in Scotland Neck; was then returned to Virginia, where he died about 20 years old. He was a bright bay, handsomely marked; about 15 hands, 3 inches high; docked rather short for our present notions of beauty, and inclined forward a little in his knees; but he had a very game appearance, was esteemed a very fine horse, and ranked with the best sons of his sire, and the best horses of that day.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

*Davidson Co. Tenn.*

CŒUR-DE-LION was imported, I believe, by Col. Hoomes of Virginia, subsequently owned by Col. Field, and purchased of that gentleman and Tanner by my father in the winter, 1803; stood three seasons in Franklin county, North Carolina, and ever after in Davidson county, Tennessee, until his death, autumn, 1809. I never, in any other case, saw the same disease; but from Taplin's description of it, he died of farcy. He was a good black-legged bay, with a star on his forehead; about 16 hands high; injured in his appearance by docking, and in his gaits by a broken fore-foot; but he was a horse of great power, high action, and indomitable mettle. I am aware he was no favourite. His stock generally were the reverse of docile; and owing to that circumstance, among others, four [probably meant *few*] of them were trained. They had action, however, and hardihood; and, judging from the General Stud Book, he was assuredly among the best bred horses imported to Virginia. I know, whatever may have been said to his disparagement, that the best gelding I ever backed, was by him out of a Silver; and the best mare I ever rode, was by him out of a Wildair.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

*Davidson Co. Tenn.*

BAGDAD.—Je soussigné déclare et certifie par la présente que le cheval appelé Bagdad, couleur brun, maintenant en possession de Monsieur George Barclay, Negociant de cette Ville, est véritablement cheval Arabe, et faisant partie de deux chevaux de menue race que j'ai vu débarquer à Marseille en l'année 1819, d'un Bâtiment venant des côtes d'Alleppe d'Arabie; que six des dits chevaux ont été achetés pour le compte du gouvernement Français pour le service des haras, et que celui mentionné plus haut fait partie des six autres, dont trois ont été amenés dans ce pays.

HASSANNA D'GRIS,

*Fils du Ministre de S. A. R. C.*

*Pacha de Tripoli son beaufrère,*

*Son Ambassadeur auprès S. M. B.*

*Londres le 12 Mars, 1822.*

N. B. I have copied the above as nearly as I could; even to a point, and the interlineation, as it stands in the original. The Arabic, I can neither read nor copy; which immediately preceded the above, or I would have sent it.

I, George Barclay, do hereby certify, that Bagdad was purchased by me from Hassana D'Gris, minister to England from Tripoli; who assured me he was one imported by him into England, as a horse of peculiar value, and of the purest, real Arabian blood, for which one thousand pounds were refused in France, and that Bagdad was his favourite, and by far the most valuable of all his horses.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

*New York, 22d Nov. 1823.*

Copy.

Test. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

*Secretary of the Company.*

NOTES.—Bagdad is nearly 15 hands high; well shaped in the general, but rather light in his hind-quarters. He was landed at Nashville in the winter, 1823; being purchased by a company at \$8,000; to be paid in annual payments of \$2,000 each. He is sire of the big bony colt Red Rover; who in the spring he was 4 years old, with a 100 pounds, ran the 2 miles over the Franklin course in 3 minutes, 53 seconds. Coalition, a brown of neat size, who did his 2 mile heat over the Nashville course, when heavy, in 4 minutes, 1 second, and the first mile of the repeat in 1 minute, 58 seconds—the heat in 4 minutes, 5 seconds, under a hard pull.

Confederate, a bay, did his mile over the same course in 1 minute, 52 seconds; repeat in 1 minute, 55 seconds. The two former are good colts; and our sportsmen, who are all for the Archies and Pacolets; and against the Arabian, are constrained to admit that Confederate has very high form and polish.

W.

P. S. The Turf Register has satisfactorily explained the difficulty about the Wildairs, and the Sim's and Symme's. Be so good as to relieve us about the Cades. There is Cade, and Cade by Traveller, and Old Cade, and Virginia Cade, &c.

The Reguluses are, perhaps, more numerous and more difficult to set rightly in order;—please attempt it; as least as to the distinguished of that name.\*

The Ratlers are, I fear, totally beyond solution; unless you intercede with a correspondent in each state in the Union. I will help you all I can out of the last difficulty. I saw Ratler (Schenck's) at Tarborough, North Carolina, about 1804; a brown horse of good size and shape; by imported Shark, out of Lady Leggs by Centinel. She was also dam of the noted Collector.

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#### SALLY HOPE, AND OTHER PROGENY OF SIR ARCHY.

MR. EDITOR:

Brunswick, Virginia, Dec. 17th, 1829.

I have just perused the December No. of the Turf Register, and observe in it with pleasure, among other interesting articles, an account of the pedigree and progeny of Sir Archy; a horse that, like his equally famed sire Diomed, may be justly termed the Godolphin Arabian of America. Information of this character has been too much neglected in this country. The facts which constitute it lie scattered and in confusion, and depend for their preservation on the uncertain exertions of memory and loose tradition; or if, by the agency of some unexpected good fortune, they should be embodied and reduced to writing, the information thus imparted is of the most evanescent character; some interested advertisement, perhaps, or fugitive newspaper notice. Information so vague and unattractive excites little curiosity, and is of little use. When, however, it is carefully collected, so that it can be seen and examined at one *coup d'œil*, what had before been interesting to the amateur, becomes attractive and useful to the sportsman and the breeder; and, I do not think it gives the subject too much importance to add, to the rest of the world.

In relation to the English compilations on this subject, I have always thought that the most important and useful information which they contain, is the account of the *progeny* of celebrated stallions, the number of winners among them, and the aggregate amount of money won by them. A volume of matter is thus presented at a glance, and it shows the comparative standing of their stallions at the time, and

\* [For this we must rely on our correspondents.]



furnishes the means to posterity of deciding on the justness of the public decisions.

I should like to see the same information given about our own stallions. We should then know their comparative value, and could, with more safety, select particular stocks or families of horses.\* With regard indeed to "Old Diomed" and Sir Archy, we need not evidence of this character to establish their reputation; but it would give us a standard to measure other horses.

But for this purpose, it is important to present as full and correct a list as a diligent inquiry can furnish. I observe, in looking over Sir Archy's get, some omissions which I can supply. I will remind you of three of his progeny that should have a place in that list. I may hereafter advert again to this subject. Gohanna and Phillis are mentioned, but nothing appears of their full sisters, Brunette and Eggleston's filly, called, I think, Charlotte Temple. The last, particularly, though only three years old, has distinguished herself;—having won five races, and lost only one; which was won by the celebrated mare Kate Kearney. The other omission which I shall supply is that of Sally Hope; at which I cannot help expressing my surprise, when I consider the high character and deserved celebrity of this mare. I thought that all the racing world—meaning of course the United States—had heard of Sally Hope, and that she would have been remembered when Sir Archy's most distinguished progeny were designated.† For certainly, if success on the turf,—if performing races in capital style and time,—if beating the most celebrated race horses,—if running a series of races in a series of trainings,—if speed, bottom and lastingness, constitute a race horse, then Sally Hope may stand in the first class. And if to this we add her unsullied and acknowledged purity of blood, we must allow her to be one of the finest and most distinguished mares of this day. Sally Hope won nineteen races without losing a heat‡—running all distances at

\* [In all this we perfectly concur with our esteemed correspondent; and if all who are conversant with these subjects, would aid us in the spirit that animates him and some others, how much valuable information, and how many curious and interesting facts might yet be collected and preserved?]

† Her dam was by that superior horse, both for his achievements on the turf, blood and form. Chance by Lurcher—imported by Col. Tayloe in 1811-12.

‡ [Sally Hope, at three years old, (two days before, having won the jockey club purse, two mile heats, beating Fairfax and Trumpator,) was beat, over the Washington course, Oct. 1826, in a sweepstake of two mile heats, in *four heats*, by Eliza White, (who, the day previously, had won, with ease, the three mile heat,) four years old, by Sir Archy, running also

the most celebrated race-courses in Virginia, North and South Carolina. I strongly suspect, that very few horses, either in England or America, have run as many races without losing a heat; and cannot help thinking, that however much Sir Archy may boast of his progeny, Sally Hope is a daughter of whom even he may be proud. 4.

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A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE CELEBRATED MARYLAND HORSE  
OSCAR.

Oscar was bred by Governor Ogle of Maryland, and foaled in the year 1800. He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, he by Dorimant. See Oscar's pedigree in American Turf Register, No. 3, page 164.

In October, 1803, he ran in the sweepstakes race at Washington; two mile heats, free only for three years old colts and fillies, which was won by General Ridgely's b. c. "True Republican," trained by Charles Duvall, and got, I think, by Little Medley, a son of the old imported Medley. In this race, I recollect the following named colts and fillies started:—

General Ridgely's b. c. True Republican,—who won the 2d and 3d heats.

Colonel Tayloe's ch. c. Harlequin, (by Gabriel) who won the first heat.

Mr. John Brown's b. f. Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

Mr. Walter Bowie's b. f. —, by —.

Governor Ogle's b. c. Oscar, by Gabriel.

Dr. Edelin's ch. f. Floretta, by Spread Eagle.

At this race, Oscar was, manifestly, out of condition. Bets were freely offered on Harlequin, his half brother, (and bred by Col. Phil. Stewart, of Charles county,) against the field.

In the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won a Jockey Club purse at Annapolis. The next week after he won the Jockey Club purse at Washington; two mile heats,—beating Col. Tayloe's Clermont, by Spread Eagle, and some others. In the fall of 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, four miles and repeat,—beating some of the best horses in the country, and among them, the celebrated mare Lavinia, (by the old imported Diomed) who was winner at Fredericksburg, in October, 1803, of the great *Stirling Stakes*. This mare was sold by Miles Selden, Esq., of Tree-Hill, near Richmond,

with Fairfax, by Ratler. Sally Hope won the first heat by half a length—Eliza white the second, (after which Sally Hope was drawn)—Fairfax the third, and Eliza White the fourth.]

to General Ridgely, for, I think, 3000 dollars in 1804; and was never, I believe, beaten,\* until she ran against Oscar, as above stated. Immediately after that race she was sold by General R. to E. Lloyd, Esq. of the Eastern shore, Maryland. About the same time General Ridgely purchased Oscar from Governor Ogle. The next fall, 1806, (Oscar being then six years old) the great match was run between him and Joshua B. Bond's noted horse, *FIRST CONSUL*, by Flag of Truce, over the Canton course, near Baltimore, four miles and repeat, for two thousand dollars a-side, and won by Oscar in good style. He was rode by Martin Potter, one of the very best riders of that day. This was a most interesting race, and supposed to be the swiftest ever ran over that course.—7 m. 40 s.—but the course was then something less than a mile.

The next week Oscar and Consul met again at Washington, where they again contended with each other for the first day's purse, four mile heats, which was won, however, after three heats, by Dr. Edelin's *Floretta*, in the manner stated in the *American Turf Register*, No. 3, page 125. But, in this race, Oscar again beat Consul. And it was the opinion of some, that but for the by bet between the owners of these two horses, Oscar would have won the purse—he *ran for every heat*—losing the first (won by *Top-Gallant*,) by a few feet only, whereas both *Floretta* and Consul, in that heat, just dropped within their distance.

This race proved to demonstration, that Oscar was unquestionably among the best four mile horses in America. The time was 7 minutes, 52 seconds, with very little variance in either heat. This, I believe, was the last race Oscar ever won.† Probably, in it he received some injury. I purchased him in the beginning of 1808 from Gen. Ridgely, and sold one half of him immediately afterwards to Col. Tayloe for one thousand dollars. He covered, as our joint property, in the spring season of 1808, was trained and run in the fall of that year, when he lamed—*was completely let down*—and was never run afterwards.

In March, 1809, I sold to Col. Tayloe my remaining interest in Oscar for five hundred dollars, and the produce of his *Spread Eagle* mare, *Adeline*, of that spring. She was then with foal to *Top-Gallant*—produced me a filly, which is the dam of Dr. Irvine's *Ratler* filly,

\* [Had been beaten in a sweepstakes, October, 1804, at Richmond, by Col. Tayloe's *Top-Gallant*, by *Diomed*—in which *Amanda*, the dam of *Duroc*, by Grey *Diomed*, ran second—by which a bet to a considerable amount between her and *Lavinia* was won.—See memoir of *Duroc*.]

† [Afterwards won a Jockey Club Purse at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; beating Mr. Bond's *Soldier*.—See advertisement of Oscar.]

who broke down last fall at Washington, the second heat of the four mile race.

Of the excellency of Oscar's blood it cannot be necessary to say much in this place. Gabriel, his sire, was one of the best racers, and certainly one of the best bred horses in all England.—See the Stud book and Racing Calendar.—And of Oscar's dam it is only necessary to state, that she was by old imported Medley, and closely allied to Col. Tayloe's justly celebrated horse Belle Air.

Oscar was also a capital foal getter.—In Maryland, where only I have known him, there are very few thorough bred mares, and these are widely scattered over the state; so that, under such disadvantages, no stallion can have an opportunity of distinguishing himself in that way. He was the sire of my mare *Columbia*—distinguished alike for her beauty and size, as for her performances on the turf. She was out of Selima 3d, by Hall's Eclipse, and full sister to the noted gelding *Nantoaka*, by Harris's Eclipse. Oscar was also the sire of Partnership, sold by Gov. Sprigg to J. B. Bond; unquestionably among the best runners of his day; was beating, I am told, the famous *Lady Lightfoot*, by Sir Archy, now of New York, when he fell and broke his leg. Lalla Rookh and others of Oscar's get have performed well on the turf. All that I have seen tried evinced great *bottom*.

Of Oscar's stature, I speak only from recollection; never having measured him either as to height, length or thickness. He was a beautiful horse—bright bay—with some white feet—the two hind ones, I think—under fifteen and a half hands high—body almost as round as a gun barrel—very strong and substantial over the loins, or fillet—not very deep in the chest—shoulder running well into the back, though *blunt*, or rather round at the top, from which cause he would measure less under the standard than some horses of less substance. But Oscar was not a heavy made horse;—he would now be considered among most of our breeders as *under size*—a fault, perhaps, generally, with the Medleys. But his *legs* were as superior to those of the generality of our present large race horses as can be well imagined.

Those who own well bred mares of his get ought to prize them highly. With a proper cross they will (if they have not done so already) produce valuable stock, either for the turf or the saddle.

Excuse this hasty sketch of my old favourite Oscar. If there be any errors in it, (and I think there are none) I will thank those who can, to point them out.

L.

P. S. It ought to have been stated in the proper place, that, in 1805, shortly after Gen. Ridgely had purchased Oscar, he ran second to the Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle, who won the four mile Jockey



Club purse at Washington. This was the race in which the famous colt Napoleon, by Punch, fell lame, and soon after died. In this race Oscar beat Col. Tayloe's Top-Gallant, and Dr. Edelin's Floretta. I do not pretend to enumerate *all* the races that Oscar won. That the late Gen. Ridgely considered him a better four mile heat horse than Postboy, is evident from the fact that, when he owned both and trained both together, he always started Oscar for the long race, in preference to Postboy.

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#### PERFORMANCES OF TRANSPORT, DAM OF SIR ARCHY, JR.

1817. *February*.—At the races over the Washington course at Charleston, Transport, then four years old, won the first day's race of four miles the heats, for a purse of \$1000, handed from the stand, beating Mr. R. Singleton's Little John, Mr. Wm. Winn's Merino Ewe, Mr. Pollard Brown's Haney's Warrior, Mr. Donald Rowe's Georgia Filly, Mr. Green's horse Æolus, and Mr. Watson's horse Director—distancing the three last mentioned the first heat, and beating the other three nags full one hundred yards, under the rider's strongest pull. The second heat was won in the same style, and with equal ease.

1818. *February*.—Transport, over the Washington course, won the second day's purse, of three miles the heats, beating Mr. Richard Singleton's filly, Cynisca. The second heat she was drawn, and Transport galloped over the course alone.

For the handicap purse at the same races, of three miles the heats, Transport, in the first heat, distanced Timoleon,\* who was said to be never before beaten any distance that he ever run.

1819. *January*.—Transport broke down in a sweat, by the injudicious and imprudent conduct of Mr. Wilkinson, her then trainer, and she was never able afterwards to go on the turf. Thus, by the ignorant management of that incapable man, that more than distinguished racer was ruined for ever; who was never beaten a four mile race, nor never put up in a race of four miles after a mile and a half; and never lost but one race, and that a three mile handicap race, and then not in condition.

The foregoing is a statement of the performances of the celebrated mare Transport, the dam of Sir Archy, Jr. as taken from the record in my stud book. (Signed,) JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

\* Owing to an accident Timoleon was stopped. This was the last race he ever ran—having proven himself decidedly the best racer in Virginia—the victor over Reality and Lady Lightfoot.

## INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE SPEED.

1802. Expectation, three years old, a chestnut colt, (own brother to the famous running mare, Ariadne,) by Bedford; dam by Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, (out of a sister to Nailor's Sally,) won the sweepstakes, two miles, at Richmond, distancing the field with ease, in 3 min. 47 sec. After the race, was sold by Col. Tayloe for \$4000 to Col. Alston, of S. C. who named him Gallatin, under which name he has since become so distinguished.
1803. Peace Maker, (not Potomac, as stated in the fourth number,) by Diomed, won a race of two miles at Petersburg, in 3 min. 43 sec., the quickest race of two miles ever run in America.
1806. Oscar, by Gabriel, beat First Consul, the four miles over the Canton course, (a *little* short of a mile,) in 7 min. 40 sec. Both of them, the following week, ran Floretta, by Spread Eagle, very closely the second heat of four miles, over the Washington course, (a full mile,) in 7 min. 52 sec.
1808. Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby, when three years old, beat Gallatin, four mile heats, at Norfolk, in 7 min. 44 sec., and 7 min. 49 sec.—won with ease.
1816. Timoleon, by Sir Archy, won the sweepstakes over the Petersburg course, one mile heats, in 1 min. 47 sec., and 1 min. 48 sec.
1816. Timoleon and Reality, by Sir Archy, ran three heats, of two miles each, over the Petersburg course, in 3 min. 47 sec., 3 min. 48 sec. and 3 min. 49 sec.—won by Reality.
1817. They afterwards ran both heats, of four miles, over the same course, when excessively heavy from rain, each in 8 min 4½ sec.—won by Timoleon.
1816. Lady Lightfoot in her clothes, with practising shoes, ran the two miles over the Washington course in 3 min. 50 sec., and *is said* to have run a four mile heat in Virginia, in 7 min. 46 sec.
1823. Sir William, by Sir Archy, and Washington by Timoleon, ran three heats of two miles, at Petersburg, in 3 min. 50 sec., 3 min. 45 sec., and 3 min. 51 sec.
- Washington beat Tyro, over the same course, three mile heats, in 5 min. 48 sec.
1823. Betsey Richards, by Sir Archy, beat Cock of the Rock, by Duroc, with great ease, over the Long island course, four mile heats, in 7 min. 51 sec.
1823. Henry, in the match won by Eclipse, won the first heat, of four miles, in 7 min. 37 sec.—scarce a parallel in the annals of racing. The other heats won by Eclipse, were in 7 min. 49 sec., and 8 min. 24. sec.—the twelve miles in 23 min. 50 sec.
1823. Henry, the previous fortnight, won the four mile heats at Petersburg, a close race with Betsey Richards, in 7 min. 54 sec., and 7 min. 58 sec.

N. B. In his race with Eclipse, he carried eight pounds more—one hundred and eight pounds.

1823. John Richards, beating Betsey Richards, the four mile heats, at Petersburg, ran the last two miles of the first heat, in 3 min. 48. sec.
1825. Æriel, by Eclipse, in her match lost with Flirtilla, by Sir Archy, ran the last two miles over the Long island course, in 3 min. 47 sec.
1825. Bertrand, by Sir Archy, over the Charleston course, won the three mile heats, in *four heats*, losing the first and second heats by scarcely a neck, in 5 min. 47½ sec., 5 min. 47½ sec., 5 min. 53½ sec. and 5 min. 53½ sec. (The first heat won by Aratus, the second by Creeping Kate.) The twelve miles in 23 min. 22 sec.
- Eclipse and Henry ran the twelve miles in 23 min. 50 sec.
1825. Æriel, beating Lafayette, mile heats, ran the first mile in 1 min. 49 sec.
1826. Monsieur Tonson by Pacolet, and Sally Walker by Timoleon, ran a closely contested race, of four mile heats, over the New Hope course, in Virginia, a full mile in length, and that was both deep and hilly, in the unprecedented time, as regards that course, of 7 min. 55 sec. and 7 min. 56 sec.—supposed to be as good a race as was ever run in the United States.
- 1826 Janet, full sister to Sir Charles, by Sir Archy, won the four mile heats, with great ease, at Long island—winning the first heat, “hard in hand,” in 7 min. 48 sec., beating Mark Time and American Boy.
1827. Æriel and Gohanna ran a second heat of three miles—a very close contest, over the Nottoway course, in 5 min. 46 sec. T.

#### SIR ARCHY—HIS DAM, AND THEIR PROGENY.

MR. EDITOR:

Washington, December 12, 1829.

Every thing connected with Sir Archy is of much interest to the amateur of the turf. A word or two in reference to him, and his pedigree.

His first appearance on the turf, was the autumn of 1808, when having the distemper, he was more than distanced in a sweepstakes at Washington, by Bright Phœbus, by Messenger. Afterwards, in the hands of William R. Johnson, Esq., no horse could be found able to compete with him. He is wholly an English bred horse, and of their very best stock. That he was got by the imported Diomed, *there can be no doubt*. His dam, Castianira, a brown mare, by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, (own sister to Miss Kingsland,) by Trentham; she out of the dam of Pegasus—was foaled in 1796, and imported in the Tyne to Norfolk, June, 1799, by the late Col. John Tayloe. Together with shipping charges, &c. she cost \$750. May, 1800, she beat Mr. Hoskin's esteemed filly, Celerity, but made no distinguished figure on the turf, and was soon withdrawn. Her produce were,

1. A black filly, by Mufti.
2. A bay colt, foaled, May, 1805, by Diomed, (the celebrated Sir Archy.)

3. A bay filly, foaled in 1806, (full sister to Sir Archy.)
4. A chestnut colt, foaled in 1807, by Buzzard, (Hephestion, now standing in Kentucky; sold at three years old for \$1400 to Col. Taylor of S. C.)
5. A brown filly, foaled, 1808, by Arch Duke, (Castania—sold March, 1811, for \$1500, to Allen Jones Davie, Esq. of S. C.)

Sir Archy had been previously sold for \$5000. Among his distinguished get, omitted in your fourth number, I can name the Beggar Girl, (run with much success by Mr. Wynn,) the Dutchess of Marlbro, Betsey and John Richards, Miss Halifax, Sally Hope, Crusader, (that beat *Æriel* at Charleston,) Lottery, Industry and Charlotte Pace, (the sister of Gohanna.)

T.

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### CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

MR. EDITOR:

January 9, 1830.

I perceive by the third number of your very useful work, last page, 164, a capital error, which should be immediately corrected. "Medley," it is stated, "was foaled in England in 1776, (sire of Gabriel)," &c. Not so. Gabriel was bred by Lord Ossory, and got by his horse Dorimant.—See English Racing Calendar and Stud Book.

Again:—Same number and page—"Oscar, foaled in 1804, the property of Col. John Tayloe, of Washington," &c. Here are two mistakes—Oscar was foaled in 1800, the property of Gov. Ogle, of Belle-air, Maryland. The dam of Oscar, by Medley, out of Penelope, by Yorick, had been presented to Gov. Ogle by Col. Tayloe. (See Bell-air, No. 4, Amer. Turf Register, for pedigree of Yorick.)

While I have my pen in my hand, I will state what appears to me somewhat singular, if not wrong, in the account of the Lancaster, Pa. races in Sept. last. In number two, page 106, the time is given in which *each horse*, in the same race ran. This I never saw before—it certainly cannot be necessary or proper—nor can the time be accurately taken in this way, unless, indeed, it be agreed on before hand, to have a timer to each horse. *Fractions of a second*, in timing horses, ought always to be rejected, which was not the case at these races and some others which I have lately seen published.

Again:—At the same races, second day, I perceive that Mr. Potter's b. g. Jack on the Green, who won the race, was put down, third in order; whereas he ought to have been named *first*. In giving an account of a race, the *winning* horse should always be named first, that is, his name should stand at the head of the list, and the others in rotation, as they came in at the close of a race.

I hope you will not deem these remarks hypercritical. They are made with no other view than of a sincere desire to see our Turf Register, not only accurate as to the *facts* it details; but also that every thing else therein exhibited, should appear in a sportsman-like form.

A SUBSCRIBER.



## TAMING WILD HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

*Cincinnati, December 20, 1829.*

Your correspondent from Elizabeth Town, N. J., relates, in the fourth number of the Sporting Magazine, some interesting facts connected with the "taming wild and vicious horses:" his communication excites the curiosity, without allaying it, like reading an odd volume of an interesting work, we lay it down dissatisfied, not with the subject matter, but in not knowing the finale. To those who (not knowing him) cannot give full credence to all N. M. has stated, I will relate *one* method of taming wild horses, that those who doubt may practically demonstrate its feasibility, and which, I presume, is the important secret; it is the *judicious* use of the rod. To exhibit the extraordinary effects produced by its proper application, I will relate the manner I first became acquainted with its wonder-working power.

I once purchased in the Province of Texas, from some Spaniards, a beautiful three year old stallion; the condition of the purchase was, that the horse should be caught and rode; from the dexterity of the Spaniard in throwing the rope, (or laso,) the first part of the contract was soon accomplished, although not until one Spaniard was nearly trampled into the earth by the charge of more than two hundred head of literally wild horses; and another Spaniard, who held one end of the rope that was attached to the horse I had selected, was, by the impetus of the charge, thrown and dragged more than one hundred yards, the rope being a slip noose, became so tightened, the animal at length checked up, for want of breath; a blind was then placed over his eyes, an additional rope secured to his fore foot, and preparations were then made to saddle him. Mr. B. a gentleman from Tennessee, who accompanied me on the tour, observed that if a pen of about twenty-five feet diameter was constructed, he would engage to ride him; and, furthermore, could, in two hours, teach him to move at the word, stand, wheel, kneel, and, if forty drums were beating, to pass through them at his command.

Our curiosity was consequently much excited, and all joined with alacrity in collecting logs, poles, brush, &c. and in thirty minutes we completed a pen around the horse. Our friend then cut four rods of about ten feet in length, leaving the twigs on the top end, and one other switch of four feet—the horse was loosened, and the blind removed.

A single dash against the sides of the pen, proved to him his liberty was curtailed—then, with ears and tail erect, boldly fronting us, he snorted defiance. Mr. B. now entered the pen, and, as the horse would move from him, he would gently approach; at length, placing

himself in the centre of the enclosure, he commenced his first lesson, which was, "forward;" and if the word was not obeyed instantly, a slight twitch on the rump would enforce the order. This was repeated several times, when the animal became perfectly obedient; the next command was, "approach," and the switch was applied with considerable vigour, before the horse could so far overcome his fears, as to approach as near as Mr. B. desired; but finding no peace (from the application of the rod,) except near the person of Mr. B.) who always forebore the use of it whenever the horse manifested a disposition to approach,) he became so obedient that when the word was given, he would run his nose under the arm, or into the bosom of his teacher. Shaking a handkerchief or hat, at first, would frighten him off; but the prompt application of the rod soon induced him to overcome his fears; bear skins were then produced, and rattled around Mr. B.; but at the word, the horse would pass through them to reach the person of Mr. B. Our friend then raised himself on the sides of the pen, and, giving the command to approach, he laid his hand, hat or leg on the back of the horse, and every manifestation of fear, or departure from the command was promptly followed by the switch; at length, seating himself firmly on the animal's back, he was rode round the pen. All of which was accomplished in less than an hour from the time he commenced operations.

The Spaniards who witnessed it, expressed to one of their American acquaintances a dislike to Mr. B. as one who was too intimate with the devil. The subduing effects of the rod, gently and judiciously applied, was so instantaneous and extraordinary, and so different from their usual rough and spirit-breaking mode of treatment, that it required stronger evidence than was then presented, to induce a belief that there was not some superhuman aid exercised.

J. C. L.

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#### ON BREAKING HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

*Talbot county, E. S. Md. Dec. 28, 1829.*

I have read, with great interest, the communication of N. M. in your last number, on the subject of breaking horses. In my humble opinion, we are more defective generally on this point, with regard to horses, than any other—and I had contemplated, some time since, to have asked you, to invite communications on the subject. I had incidentally heard of this extraordinary man, (Drinnen,) from a gentleman, who happened to be on a visit to the southern country about that period—and having never been able to trace any thing farther with regard to him, supposed that he was an impostor, or that

his scheme had failed. Your correspondent, however, has accounted for every thing, and possesses a secret worth knowing. I am at a loss to conceive why he should keep the secret, because every inducement to do so seems to be removed by the death of the man.\*

But, sir, one of my inducements in taking up the pen, was to inform you, that an individual once lived on our shore who possessed this rare faculty. I have had it from the best authority, that about thirty-five or forty years ago, an Englishman, whose name was Ring, engaged as an overseer to Col. Richard Tilghman, of the Hermitage, Queen Ann's county. A few weeks after his residence there, he asked the Col. to give him a horse, which was running at large, &c. This animal was very handsome, about six years old; but they never had been able to break him to any thing; and he was consequently useless. Col. T. told Ring, that if he could manage him in any way, he was welcome to him, so long as he remained in his service. Ring took the horse into a barn, and in about two hours led him out. In that space of time he had mastered him completely. He rode where he pleased, put him to a cart, and finally, to show his power over him, made him lie down when ordered, sat down on his head, and then walked all over him. The horse was thoroughly broken, and remained ever after perfectly tractable. Ring could break any young horse in about two hours—and he had pretty much the same power over oxen. He never would permit any person to see him during his operations, always performing them in a house, and never told his secret. After residing in Queen Ann's several years, he went to Virginia, where he settled, and married, and became possessed of handsome property.

"Drinnen" also, it seems, came from Virginia—he may have been connected in some way with Ring. I have never heard of this power over the brute creation being possessed by any other men. N. G.

\* [If our esteemed correspondent knew the author of the communication signed M. he would feel the same delicacy that we did in pressing him on this point. We had the same impression, but we had to deal with a gentleman of the best judgment, of the nicest sense of honour, and elevated in fortune and principle far above any pecuniary temptation; we were content, therefore, with the assurance that the secret is committed to writing, and would thus survive every accident to its possessor—and felt not a little flattered that, though honoured only with a brief acquaintance, he should intimate a design to confide it to the Editor of the Sporting Magazine.]

## VETERINARY.

[We are particularly pleased with such communications as the following, which we publish with many thanks to the writer. Merely with a view of directing, with more precision, the practice of those interested in administering remedies in the disease alluded to in our present article, we add, to the result of the experience of our correspondent, what we consider a good article on *Diarrhœa*, from Feron. At the same time we take occasion to refer our readers to an article which we published in the American Farmer, for December 25, 1829, recommending a *vermifuge syrup* to be used as a cure for the bots. It would give us pleasure to learn the result of the trial, if any has been made, particularly, should the remedy turn out, as we have reason to believe, efficacious.]

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MR. EDITOR:

January 7, 1830.

The season is fast approaching, when the following, perhaps, may be beneficial to some gentlemen who are anticipating from their brood mares very fine colts—the uninterrupted health and growth of which must be a source of gratification:—duly appreciating the same, has caused me to state the following case and remedy.

Last May I visited my particular friend, G. L. Esq. who informed me he had a very good blood colt, about one and a half months old, that was then laboring under a looseness of its bowels—the discharges being so acrimonious as to dislodge the hair from his buttocks and legs, and that the colt had been falling off during the last two weeks.

Upon inquiry, I found that the Judge had pastured his mare on low grounds. Thinking that such grass might possibly contain more acidity, and other loosening qualities, than that on upland, I advised him to change the pasture of the dam, which was accordingly done, for the space of one week, without any benefit to the colt. I then advised the taking off the dam from grass altogether, and confine her to dry hay and oats, which was adhered to for one week more without any perceptible change in the *disease* of the colt. Its flesh had now become much reduced, appetite failing, and its strength almost prostrated.

At this time I met my medical friend, Dr. C., who advised *calomel*. The quantity agreed on, was forty grains, which, with a proper vehicle, was made into a pill about the size of an ounce bullet, and forced into the colt's stomach. The next day the pill brought from the colt's bowels a large quantity of mucus and other matter. The day following, the colt sucked its dam with an apparent returning appetite. The disease was cut short, and has not returned.

D.

## TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA IN HORSES.

Diarrhœa, is an increased secretion of the fæces, arising frequently from a relaxation, an irritation, or an increased action of the lacteal glands, in consequence of absorbing chyle, or fluids, from the stomach and bowels; while the lymphatics of the large intestines revert their motions, and transmit this



over-reflection into the large intestines, and thus produce diarrhœa. This effect accounts also for the speedy operation of strong physics.

The causes of this disease may arise from debility, mucus irritating the intestines, violent exercise, which always increases the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and drinking large quantities of cold water, when the animal is in a state of perspiration.\* It is often brought on by that power, which is exerted in every part of the body, of freeing itself from any thing painful and oppressing. Not only the mischief from the noxious qualities, and improper quantities of what has been taken, and immediately offends the stomach, are carried off by means of a diarrhœa, but likewise many disorders of remote parts, or of the whole body, (such as morbid impressions from contagious disorders, as the mange, and farcy:) these are, sometimes, by the self-correcting powers of an animal body, determined to the bowels, and thence discharged by a diarrhœa.

The observation of this has given occasion to that useful caution, of not being too hasty in stopping a recent spontaneous purging, it being frequently useful to co-operate with nature in promoting this evacuation.

In the cure of this disease powerful astringents must be avoided; and, on the contrary, we must be particular in the choice of those that are gentle stimulating medicines only, and have a tonic effect in restoring the healthy functions of the intestines.

A critical diarrhœa should rather be encouraged than stopped; accordingly we must give the following ball, viz.

Take aloes, two drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger in powder, two drachms; oil of anniseeds, half a drachm; treacle, enough to make a ball; and twenty-four hours after we must give the following ball, and repeat it morning and night, viz.

Take ginger and Armenian bole, of each two drachms; oak bark, half an ounce; opium, a drachm; and treacle, enough to make a ball; or, take pomegranate bark and camphor, two drachms of each; opium, a drachm; and treacle enough to make a ball, which may be given once or twice a day, according as circumstances may require.

The diet should consist of good oats, and split beans, with well boiled gruel, or linseed, to a proper consistence, to mix in the horse's drink. He should be well rubbed, particularly with the curry-comb, in order to force more blood into the external surface of the body, taking care to keep the animal warmly clothed, and at rest as much as possible.

If the disease seems to be of long standing, and proceeds from irritation, with a tendency to be obstinate to cure, in this case, and indeed in every case of diarrhœa, it will be necessary to give frequent and large clysters, of a decoction of mucilaginous substances, such as linseed, or marshmallows, gum arabic, or starch, with a little mutton suet, or olive oil; and be cautious in the administration of astringent remedies.

\* Clover, lucern, saintfoin, &c. will produce this effect; particularly if the animal has taken too much of these into the stomach, after a shower of rain, &c.

## ON THE USE OF THE RIFLE.

MR. EDITOR:

*Sharpsburg, Md. Dec. 31, 1829.*

I have been, for the last ten years, using the "true grooved, long barrelled, soft mettled rifle," and know something of the properties of that instrument of sport; and feel persuaded that there must be some misapprehension used in the statement respecting Capt. S's use of that implement. If you are a shot, and I presume you are, to test the strength of my remarks, shoot ten shots, at any kind of game on the wing, with a sporting gun with one sight, and any numbered shot that you please; mark the result; add to that gun a hinder sight, such as is used on rifles; try the same number of shots at the same kind of game, and mark the difference of success; then take the rifle, with single ball, and make a like experiment; and if you are not then satisfied with the truth of my opinion, that there has been some mistake in the statement of Capt. S's skill, I will acknowledge that I have been deceived, and will learn the science anew.

In the month of June, 1826, I picked up my rifle, and walked into my garden, for the purpose of discharging the load left in it from the day previous, and found a number of woodpeckers and robbins, upon some cherry trees that grew there. I aimed at the head of one of the latter, distant some twenty-five or more yards, fired, and the bird flew unharmed. I walked into the house, put on my pouch and horn, re-loaded, and went again to the garden, aimed at a woodpecker's head, and found my aim as deficient as before. I tried it a third time, with no better success. Surprised at what seemed an anomaly in my attempts, I examined the sights, found them in their proper places, examined the barrel, found that it had not been bent, re-loaded and aimed at a red-head with caution and great care; at the fire, the bird fell headless to the ground. The reports of the rifle brought several gentlemen to where I was, who remained, whilst I shot ten other shots at the same kind of birds, knocking off the heads of nine in succession, ten, including the first; the eleventh shot taking the bird through the body, owing to a sudden movement it made just as the trigger was pulled. A gentleman, (Major S.) standing by, observed, that a humming bird sat upon the topmost limb of one of the trees, and that I should try to kill it, which he thought could not be done. I quickly put in another load, and fired at the little robber of flowery sweets, when it came to the ground, the ball having passed through the body just behind the wings. I give you the result of that morning's sport, not for the purpose of a contrast with Capt. S's skill, or yet a place in the Magazine; but to illustrate the position, that great accuracy of aim is necessary with the rifle, to insure success.

The first three shots were not effective from a want of proper caution in the rage of the bead with the notch, being a little too full, or too fine. Whilst on the subject of rifle shooting, I will give you the following, which I consider the *neplus ultra* of mark shooting. I have the account from the father of the young man who was the performer. During the past summer D. M. Jr. shot against a Kentucky rifle shooter, for a small bet—each fired eleven shots, off hand—the shot farthest from the centre was thrown away by each, the rest measured with compass and string: the distance one hundred yards. Eight of M's balls were lodged in the circumference of the bottom of a common half pint tumbler around the nail: the other three not more than three inches from the centre. I give the statement full credence. I have known the young man five or six years, have seen him shoot, and have shot with him, and have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he can beat Capt. S. or any other man in the Union, from thirty to one hundred yards, to shoot three successive days, fifteen shots each day: measure and string the whole.

I have some remarks to make in answer to a correspondent on the calibre of guns, their length, and the force with which they shoot; in which I promise to invalidate the position, that a five-eighths calibre shoots with most force when not more than thirty inches—but I have not at this moment the leisure for the purpose. H.

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#### ON GUNNING, &c.

MR. EDITOR:

Baltimore, December 21, 1829.

As your Richmond correspondent under the signature of P. in your last number, appears not to like the fashion of your friend N. S. J. going a hunting in his gig; for his information, I would beg leave to inform him, that we are all, or most of us here, forced to adopt some such mode of conveyance, for two obvious reasons, when we wish to partake of a day's shooting. In the first place, if we attempt to stop within three or four miles of the city, we are sure to encounter a finger board, pointing us in the face, "warning" us to keep off with our dogs and gun at the peril of the law. Secondly, the very little ground, if any, that we are permitted to hunt upon within that distance, were we to attempt to take advantage of the privilege, we probably should find pre-occupied by a dozen gunners—so we have no resource left us for a day's shooting, without going eight or ten miles from the city to obtain it; a distance rather too far, I think, to *foot it*. Should even Mr. P. himself, think otherwise, and be disposed to try it, I question if he would return with the elastic spring of an unwearyed foot. At the time Mr. J. wrote his Journal, (I think several

years back,) there were but few sportsmen here, and what few there were, were solicitous not to be known as such, and were sportsmen, as it "were," by "*stealth*;" fearing, should it be known, that they took a day's recreation in the "*field*," (where their minds would be unbent from serious thought; and human life cannot proceed to advantage without some measure of relaxation,) it would injure their credit with our monied institutions. Therefore, to avoid the latter, they would crawl out of town to partake of a day's shooting, with all the secrecy and stillness of midnight, and which littleness of spirit, I am apt to think there are yet too many under the influence of. There were also, at that period, among us, some self-righteous Scribes and Pharisees, who looked upon all persons who indulged in this manly and rational recreation, as but idlers, or drones in the hive of society; and I have no doubt, but Mr. J. had those characters "in his eye" when he was writing, and hence his contempt for such is accordingly expressed in his Journal. As to our landed *gentlemen*, [sometimes upstart arrogant Englishmen,] putting up "finger boards" and advertisements, warning sportsmen not to trespass! On what, Mr. Editor? On their old fields that have been thrown out of cultivation for more than twenty years—that I attribute to their ignorance of natural law, a principle of which is, "that nothing should be made exclusive property, which can conveniently be enjoyed in common." Now, I think, birds, with their fine expanded wings, and their powers of volition and locomotion can conveniently be enjoyed in common, and so nature intended. Our landed gentlemen will be candid enough to acknowledge, that they are not afraid we will injure their old fields and commons, but they are afraid we will kill *their birds*, which their ignorance of natural law induces them to consider as much their personal property as their cows and horses, whereas they are the common property of all—exclusively in their wild state, belonging to no *one*, notwithstanding whose land they may happen to be on. It is true they might sue us for trespassing on their land, but not for shooting birds; and what damage or reparation could a jury award to the farmer? The word reparation is unintelligible where no damage has been done. I hope some abler pen will take up the subject, and define the rights of landholders, to this species of property, and thereby correct the error that most of them labour under in supposing birds, on their land, to be, in a legal sense, the same species of personal property as their cows and horses. I think, if they were once convinced of their error on this point, many of them would take down their "finger boards" and advertisements.

#### ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

N. B. In pursuing game, should any real damage be done to property, I would be for giving the heaviest possible award, against all so offending.



## THE POINTER PHILO.

MR. EDITOR:

I read your notice of Col. Thornton's celebrated pointer, "Dash," with much pleasure, and presuming that a description of an American dog may be acceptable to some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of sketching the following imperfect one, which, if worthy of a place in your excellent journal, you will please insert. I allude to a pointer owned by Mr. N. S. J., of this city, called *Philo*. The grandsire of this dog was a German pointer, imported to this country by Wm. L. Schmidt, formerly a merchant of this place; his sire was out of a *gyp* of the much approved stock of Col. Owings, of Baltimore county, and he out of an imported English *gyp* of excellent strain and performance. *Philo* is a very large and powerful dog, finely proportioned, and when three or four years of age, of great elasticity and fine action; he is black, with a white spot on the breast, and now six or seven years of age; but still able to perform a *good day's work*; and though he has never, like Col. Thornton's *Dash*, been sold for an enormous price, he is no less valuable, if we are to estimate his value by those qualities which impart real worth to a dog in the view of a sportsman. I have hunted with him repeatedly—almost weekly during shooting seasons for the last eighteen months, and never without seeing something new worthy of admiration. It has been very properly laid down by some writers that a dog should "stand to gun, dog and game." These requisites are possessed by *Philo*, and while on a point, he is as firm as a rock—nothing can move him from his post. To these qualities he superadds that of discriminating with unerring certainty, between the scent of an *absent* and *present* bird, no matter how recently he may have removed. In no instance have I ever seen him fail to distinguish between the two *scents* almost instantaneously—he is thus enabled to avoid making false points, or from wasting his own time, or that of his master. Whenever *Philo* makes a stand you may be sure that sport is at hand, for he is *never at fault*. There are many young dogs, who can *now* out-range him; but for efficient *game finding*, and particularly for *single birds*, he has no superior, let the other come from where he may. So peculiar are his habits and conduct, that his master is able to tell you from his motions, fifty yards off, whether the birds are *young* or *grown*. Twice, during the early part of the season, on *Philo's* striking a trail at fully that distance from his master, he observed to me, "*Philo has found a young brood*," and so it each time turned out to be the case. In the summer of 1828, I had taken a walk a few miles in the country to a stubble field, in company with

Mr. J. and another person, each of us having our dog along—a covey of half grown partridges were found, and Mr. J's Philo trotted through them with perfect indifference, taking no notice of them whatever. I exclaimed, "how is that, Mr. J. your dog does not stand?" "*The birds are out of season,*" was the reply of his master. Though I knew the strict discipline to which his dog was subjected, I could scarcely bring myself to the belief that he was competent to decide on a point which required, in my opinion, some other faculty than that of instinct, by which Sir John was enabled to know the true Prince. Therefore, though I was willing to make all proper allowances, I did not exactly feel disposed to give Philo credit in this particular. Subsequent experience has, however, proved to my satisfaction, that the laconic answer of his master, contained the real cause why he did not make the stand; for I have seen him, during the present summer, when engaged in quartering a marsh for woodcock, pass within a foot of a partridge without taking the least notice of it, and immediately after make a point at a *cock*—that this was not accidental was fully tested by the frequency of its recurrence. It is truly an interesting sight to see this old fellow beating a stubble, or exploring the hillocks and underwood of a marsh—without wasting his time and strength in fruitless research, he seems endued with the power of ascertaining, without the trouble of detail, where the game is; and, like an experienced general, marches up to the proper point of attack without difficulty.

Would it not be a pity to let the stock of so fine an animal become extinct? I think it would. And as he is now advanced in years, I believe gentlemen at a distance, who have fine young sluts, and are desirous of a good cross, would act judiciously were they to send them here to be put to him. I have lately seen a little of his *get* of pups, which are remarkably fine and vigorous, and prove him to be as great an adept in the field of gallantry, as he is in that of birds; and so recommend him to the service of all who are particular in their dogs, confident that Mr. J., who is every inch a sportsman, would take pleasure in perpetuating the stock of so faithful and sagacious an animal as is his old Philo.

R.

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SPORTING.

Two deer were killed at Bonaventure, near this city, on Christmas day, at the distance of three hundred yards, in the course of five shots, by one man belonging to this place. The same individual also killed sixteen turkeys, with the rifle, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-five yards.

[Sav. Geor.]

## SONG.

Let gay ones and great,  
Make the most of their fate;  
From pleasure to pleasure they run:  
Well, who cares a jot,  
I envy them not,  
While I have my dog and my gun.  
For exercise, air,  
To the fields I repair,  
With spirits unclouded and light:  
The blisses I find,  
No stings leave behind,  
But health and diversion unite.

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## SPORTS OF MISSOURI.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR:

*St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 1829.*

Permit me to observe that, (as I am an ardent sportsman under all its varieties and forms) I may be enabled to afford you some interesting materials and facts, but I have participated in this exhilarating amusement, from the chase of the white bear, wild buffalo, antelope, &c. to the still more pleasing, but not less exciting amusement of grouse and partridge shooting. Grouse and partridge are extremely abundant in this country—two gentlemen and myself killed of the latter, winter before last, near two thousand; and last winter, a friend and myself killed upwards of eleven hundred. I returned, a short time since from the grouse plains of Illinois, where Capt. M. of the army, killed and bagged, in half a day's sport, thirty-one grouse. Our sport was in a measure spoiled by a vicious young dog I took with me. The prairies of this country being ten miles square and upwards, afford, in the latter part of July and August, the finest grouse shooting in the world—the grouse, I may say, are inexhaustible. I will close this desultory letter, with two or three anecdotes and recipes; and in my next, I will endeavour to give you some account of the manner of hunting the *white bear* and *wild buffalo*. Capt. M. hunting in company with a friend, one day, with his favourite dog Close, observed, as his dog was bringing a bird (partridge) to him, to turn suddenly and come to a dead point; on approaching, he saw, with surprise, the dog, *with a bird in his mouth, pointing another a few feet from him*. I have a pointer slut who was never taught to fetch, hunting her in company with a gentleman, whose dog invariably brings his game, she saw a partridge fall on the ice, (hard enough to bear a dog,) after seeing the dog go and return several times without being able to find his game, she, of her own accord,

went to the bird, picked it up and brought it to the bank, (some fifty or sixty yards,) near where I was, and dropt it. I have never known her *before* nor *since* to bring one.

As regards my recipes, I think I have it in my power to impart some useful information to my brother sportsmen. I allude to that dreadful scourge,

#### THE DISTEMPER.

I give first a strong dose of tartar emetic, if that operates well, I give the next day a good dose of calomel. If the emetic does not operate in seven or eight hours, I repeat it, (unless the dog is very weak,) the same with the calomel, allowing twelve or twenty-four hours for it. Food, warm broth or gruel, bedding, &c. Out of nine cases this summer, of the most violent kind, this *did not fail once*.

J. D.

[We are not without our surmise as to who Monsieur J. D. is—whether right or not in our conjecture, we shall always be glad to hear from him. There is nothing that can so well give to this Magazine the character for it that we covet, as descriptions of sports and of game in the far west.]

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#### TO KILL VERMIN ON CATTLE, AND TO CURE THE MANGE.

Put into an earthen vessel four ounces of flour of sulphur, and a pound weight of nut-oil; place the vessel upon a moderate fire and stir the mixture with a piece of wood, until part of the flour of sulphur is dissolved, and the oil has acquired a reddish-brown colour; then remove it off the fire, and, before it is entirely cold, add four ounces of essence of turpentine; then stir it again until it is incorporated. This preparation is neither expensive nor complicated; and when used is merely put upon the parts infested by a feather.

[*Bib. Phy. Econ.*]

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#### CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS IN DOGS.

Dogs are extremely subject to colds and coughs, particularly those that are kept in warm stables along with horses, and deprived of a free circulation of air, and have not sufficient exercise. Indeed confinement is in general the source of the above disorders in dogs, as well as many other animals adapted for active life. If the cough proceeds from a cold, let the animal be bled at the auxiliary vein that runs along the inside of his fore leg. Then give the following pill every evening, viz.: take sulphur and spermaceti, two ounces of each: nitre, an ounce and a half; honey, sufficient quantity to mix the mass, to be divided into eight doses; give him one dose every day, with one or two ounces of milk or gruel, sweetened with honey, and a few drops of paregoric elixir, and let him have a comfortable place, and plenty of straw to lie on.





### NATURAL HISTORY.

Having obtained a very excellent wood cut of the American black bear, we select, for our present number, the natural history of that animal. Its classical arrangement, according to zoologists, is as follows:

*Class.* Mammalia, &c.

*Order.* Carnivora, distributed by Desmarest into sub-orders and families.

*Sub-order 2.* Plantigrada; none of the thumbs separated; the entire sole of the foot resting on the ground; more than two teats placed under the belly; no membrane adapted to flight; orbitary and temporal fossæ united; cæcum wanting.

*Family 4.* The *Ursini*, have the cutting teeth in each jaw, the two lateral of the lower jaw longer than the rest; two strong tusks; grinders with somewhat flattened crown, and the last of them with blunted protuberances, separated by deep channels; on each foot five toes, armed with crooked and sharp claws; body thick, and covered with hair; limbs short; eyes of middling dimensions; ears external; clavicles in most instances wanting.

*Genus, Ursus.* The upper jaw not greatly exceeding the lower; a small obtuse tooth behind each tusk; and then a vacant space to the grinders; the second cutting tooth in the lower jaw, not projecting into the mouth; body not lengthened in proportion to its size; leg pretty long; tail very short; no bone in the penis.

The species we shall more particularly describe, will be the

### AMERICAN OR BLACK BEAR. (*U. Americanus*.)

This bear is found throughout North America, from the Arctic ocean to its most southern boundary. It was observed by Lewis and Clark, on the wooded portions of the Rocky mountain, who likewise found them on the great plains of Colombia, and in the tract of country

which lies between these plains and the Pacific ocean. They are occasionally found throughout the territories of the United States, in the wooded mountains, and unsettled districts. When the winters are severe at the north, they travel to the southern regions, in considerable bodies, as stated by Dr. Libley, in his report to the Secretary of War. They are still numerous in the wooded and thinly settled parts of Pennsylvania, as well as in most of the other states of the Union, and where their favourite food is ample, they grow to a great size.

The females bring forth their young in the winter time, and exhibit for them a degree of attachment which nothing can surpass. They usually have two cubs, which are suckled until they are well grown. The fondness existing between the mother and cubs seems to be mutual, and no danger can separate her from them, nor any thing short of death itself, can induce her to forsake them.

Dr. Godman relates the following anecdote. "A friend of mine, while traversing a wood near Fort Snelling, on the Missouri, saw a she-bear, accompanied by two cubs, (about the size of puppies at a month old,) a short distance before him. The cubs immediately ascended a tree, and the dam, raising herself on her hind-legs, sat erect at its foot, in order to protect them; the rifle, discharged with a fatal aim, laid the parent lifeless on the earth. The hunter then approached, and stirred the body with the butt of his gun, on which the little cubs hastily descended the tree, and attacked him with great earnestness, attempting to bite his legs and feet, which their youth and want of strength prevented them from injuring. When he retired to a short distance, they returned to the dead body of their dam, and by various caresses and playful movements, endeavoured to rouse her from that sleep which 'knows no waking.'"

The sight and hearing appear to be the most acute of the senses of the bear. Although he kills many small animals, yet he does not follow them by the smell. When he walks, his gait is heavy and apparently awkward, and when running, is not much less so; but his strength of body enables him to move with considerable celerity, and for a long time.

The black bear, under ordinary circumstances, is not remarkably ferocious, nor is he in the habit of attacking man without provocation. But when wounded, he turns on the aggressor with great fury, and defends himself desperately. This disposition is more fully manifested during the coupling season, because the males are then highly excited, and are not so inert and clumsy, as in the autumn, when they are exceedingly fat. If taken young, he is readily domesticated, and taught numerous tricks. In captivity he is remarkable for the perse-

vering manner in which he keeps moving backward and forward at the extremity of his chain, in this way expressing either his impatience at confinement, or his solicitude to take exercise. This feeling of the necessity for exercise is manifested in an especial manner when the animal is confined in a very small cage, where he has not room even to turn entirely round. Under such circumstances, he as perseveringly moves himself in every direction that his narrow limits will allow, stepping his fore-feet first to one side and then to the other, and finally, by raising and depressing his body quickly, as if jumping from the ground, gives his whole frame a degree of exercise which must tend to the preservation of his health and strength.

The food of this animal is principally grapes, plums, whortle-berries, persimmons, bramble and other berries; they are also particularly fond of the acorns of the live oak, on which, in Florida, they grow excessively fat. In attempting to procure these acorns they subject themselves to great perils; for, after climbing these enormous oak trees, they push themselves along the limbs towards the extreme branches, and with their fore paws bend the twigs within reach, thus exposing themselves to severe and fatal accidents in case of a fall. They are also very fond of the different kinds of nuts and esculent roots, and often ramble to great distances from their dens in search of whortle-berries, mulberries, and indeed all sweet flavoured and spicy fruits; birds, small quadrupeds, insects, eggs, are also devoured by them whenever they can be obtained. These bears are occasionally very injurious to the frontier settlers, by their excursions in search of potatoes and young corn, both of which are favourite articles of food with them. Their claws enable them to do great mischief in potato grounds, as they can dig up a large number in a very short time; and, when the bears are numerous their ravages are very considerable.

In Hearn's Journal, it is stated, that in the vicinity of Hudson's bay, the black bear has been observed to feed entirely on water-insects during the month of June, when the berries are not ripe. These insects, of different species, are found in astonishing quantities in some of the lakes, where, being driven by gales of wind in the bays, and pressed together in vast multitudes, they die and cause an intolerable stench by their putrefaction, as they lie in some places *two or three feet deep*. The bear swims with his mouth open, and thus gathers the insects on the surface of the water; when the stomach of the animal is opened, at this season, it is found to be filled with them, and emits a very disagreeable stench. They are even believed to feed on those which die and are washed on shore. By this diet, the flesh of the animal is, of course, spoiled; and that it is owing to this food, appears from the fact that the meat of those individuals that are

killed at a distance from the water, at the same time of the year, is agreeably flavoured.

At the south, during the season when the loggerheaded turtles land in vast multitudes from the lagoons, for the purpose of laying, these black bears come in droves to feast on their eggs, which they dig out of the sand very expeditiously; and they are so attentive to their business, that the turtle has seldom left the place for a quarter of an hour, before the bear arrives to feast on her eggs.

The usual residence of the black bear is in the most remote and secluded parts of the forest, where his den is either in the hollow of some decayed tree, or in a cavern formed among rocks. To this place he retires when his hunger is appeased, and in the winter he lies coiled up there during the long period of his torpidity. The female of the black bear, during the period of gestation, which commences in the month of October, and continues for about one hundred and twelve days, leads a retired and concealed life; for, there is not a single instance on record of a pregnant bear being killed either by white man or Indians, though the dam and very young cubs are frequently destroyed. During an extremely hard winter the inhabitants of the borders of James river, Virginia, killed several hundred bears, among which two only were females, and those not with young.

The Indians consider the black bear as one of the noblest objects of the chase, and they always manifest the highest degree of exultation when they are successful in killing one. Every part of the animal is valuable to them, even to its intestines and claws; the latter are bored at the base and strung on deer sinews to be worn as ornaments. The flesh is considered a most delicious food, and the fore paws an exquisite dainty.

Among other modes of killing the black bear, the Indians employ a trap composed of logs, which, when the animal attempts to remove the bait, either falls on his body and kills him outright, or secures him until he is put to death by the owner of the snare. Mr. Schoolcraft relates an instance of having seen one thus caught, in the following manner: "The animal sat up on his fore paws facing us, the hinder paws being pressed to the ground by a heavy weight of logs, which had been arranged in such a manner as to allow the bear to creep under, and by seizing the bait he had sprung the trap, and could not extricate himself, although with his fore paws he had demolished a part of the works. After viewing him for some time, a ball was fired through his head, but it did not kill him. The bear kept his position, and seemed to growl in defiance. A second ball was aimed at the heart, and took effect, but he did not resign the contest imme-



diately, and was at last despatched with an ax. As soon as the bear fell, one of the Indians walked up, and addressing him by the name of *muck-wa*, shook him by the paw, with a smiling countenance, as if he had met with an old acquaintance, saying, in the Indian language, that he was very sorry they had been obliged to kill him, and hoped the offence would be forgiven, especially as the *che-mock-o-men* (white men) had fired one of the balls."

The black bear, like all the species of this genus, is very tenacious of life, and seldom falls unless shot through the brain or heart. An experienced hunter never advances on a bear that has fallen, without first stopping to load his rifle, as the beast frequently recovers to a considerable degree, and would then be a most dangerous adversary. The skull of the bear appears actually to be almost impenetrable, and a rifle ball, fired at a distance of ninety-six yards, has been flattened against it, without appearing to do any material injury to the bone. The best place to direct blows against the bear is upon his snout; when struck elsewhere, his dense woolly coat, thick hide, and robust muscles, render manual violence almost entirely unavailing.

When the bear is merely wounded, it is very dangerous to attempt to kill him with such a weapon as a tomahawk or knife, or indeed any thing which may bring one within his reach. In this way hunters and others have paid very dearly for their rashness, and barely escaped with their lives. In common with the other species of the genus, he endeavours to suffocate his adversary by violently hugging and compressing his chest. A man might end such a struggle in a few moments, if one hand be sufficiently at liberty to grasp the throat of the animal with the thumb and fingers externally, just at the root of the tongue, as a slight degree of compression there will generally suffice to produce a spasm of the glottis, that will soon suffocate it beyond the power of offering resistance or doing injury.

The black bear differs from other species of the genus by having the nose and forehead nearly on the same line, though the forehead is slightly prominent. This projection of the front is less at the upper part than in the brown bear of Europe, from which latter the black bear is still more certainly distinguished by having one more molar tooth. The palm of the hands and soles of the feet are very short, and the whole body is covered with long, shining, straight black hair, which is by no means harsh to the touch. The sides of the face are marked with fawn colour, and a small spot of the same exists in some individuals in front of the eye; others have the muzzle of a clear light yellow, with a white line commencing on the root of the nose and reaching to each side of the angle of the mouth. This continues over the cheek to a large white space, mixed with a slight

fawn colour, covering the whole of the throat, whence a narrow line descends upon the breast. The yellow bear of Carolina is a variety of the black or American bear. Dr. Godman, in his American Natural History, has described three species of the bear as inhabiting North America, they are as follows, to which we add those described by European authors.

1. *American, or black bear*, *Ursus Americanus*, Pallas. Godman's Amer. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, page 114.
2. *Grizzly bear*, *U. Horribilis*, Ord. Godman's Amer. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, page 131.
3. *Polar bear*, *U. Maritimus*, Linn. Godman's Amer. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, page 143.
4. *Brown bear*, *U. Arctos*, Linn.
5. *Pyrennean bear*, *U. Pyrænaicus*, F. Cuv.
6. *Siberian bear*, *U. Collaris*, F. Cuv.
7. *Thibetan bear*, *U. Thibetanus*, F. Cuv.
8. *Chilian bear*, *U. Ornatus*, F. Cuv.
9. *Thick lipped bear*, *U. Labiatus*, Blainville.
10. *Malayan bear*, *U. Malayanus*, Raffe.
11. *Bornean bear*, *U. Eurypilus*, Horsf.

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#### WOODCOCK. (*Scolopax minor*.)

##### MR. EDITOR:

This bird is well known to all our sportsmen. It usually begins to lay its eggs in April, but nests with eggs are frequently found in February and March, as far north as Pennsylvania. Its nest is made on the ground, and is composed of grass and a few dry leaves. It lays four eggs generally, but five have been found in its nest. In July they are considered sufficiently grown for the sportsman, but it is not uncommon in that month, to find many too young to be without the care of the mother, which is always indicated by the action of the old bird when flushed, called hovering. The true sportsman, in such cases, withholds his fire and spares the imploring mother and her young.

It is found throughout the United States and Canada, and passes to the south as the winter approaches. I have found them in great numbers in South Carolina in January.

The female is larger than the male, but both are considerably smaller than the European bird of the same name, and are also of a different species. Those who have eaten of both kinds pronounce the American the more delicate.

I have never met with them elsewhere, in as great abundance as in New Jersey. The extensive, wild, and wet meadows of that state, are favourite places of resort for them, during the drought so usual with us in July and August. They congregate in such places at those sea-

sons, in numbers truly astonishing, and incredible to those who have not witnessed it. Here the sportsman may easily fill his bag, without greater risk than an occasional plunge, belly deep, into a mud hole, which is not so much to be regretted, as it breaks in upon the monotony of killing, and affords a hearty laugh to his companions.

A great fault in sportsmen, on this as well as other birds, is the ambition of killing for *quantity*, which occasions them to protract their hunt until many of the birds are spoiled by the heat and delay. The sportsman should have a spice of chivalry in his composition; he should not be merely a wanton and reckless destroyer. He should always spare the hovering bird, and confine his efforts on others, to the number he can carry in order to his home, for his friends or himself. I have known this pernicious system of shooting for quantity pursued on the grouse, and to gratify the false pride of killing more than any other party, the time protracted until all the birds killed on the first day were spoiled and had to be thrown away. You should raise your voice against this growing and vicious ambition, and establish it as a rule among sportsmen, that credit should be given only for such game as each returned with in good order. Our Indians look upon this habit of the whites with the utmost horror. He kills and wastes, say they, without object; and riots over life as if it were a thing of no value. The game vanishes from his desolating path, and the ground is covered by his destroying hand with that which he does not mean to use. The bounteous gifts of the Great Spirit are the mere objects of his wanton destruction.

We should redeem ourselves from this just reproach, and infuse some prudential consideration and moral feeling in our hours of sport.

The woodcock is easily killed; a slight blow will bring him to the ground. I have frequently looked in vain for marks of the shot upon their bodies, and have been led to suppose that young birds will drop sometimes from fright at the report of the gun, and allow themselves to be picked up.

They are juicy in July and August, but seldom fat. In September they are generally in bad condition; it is their moulting season, which lasts until about the 20th, when they are also very difficult to find. After about the 20th, they show themselves more abundantly, and improve in condition rapidly. In October and November they are in prime order; fat, juicy, and full feathered; bold in their flight, and less firm to the dog. They leave also in these months, their usual summer haunts, and are found in clear woods with a damp soil well covered with grass. They are also frequently found late in November on the south sides of wooded hills, apparently basking or resting. On such occasions the sportsman must not lose a moment; as these are gene-

rally migrating birds, and are off by the next day; as I have experienced on more occasions than one.

Their food consists of worms, and the larvæ of insects. It turns over old leaves to draw the latter from its abode, and seeks the former in wet boggy ground by boring. I have never seen it in the act of boring, but I have been told by several old sportsmen, that in performing this operation, it first strikes its bill in the soil, then raising on its feet, opens its tail and wings and flutters round upon its bill as a pivot. When in full plumage it is a beautiful bird, and of an extremely mild and kind aspect. I have frequently felt something like remorse, when, on picking up a wounded one, I have met the forgiving expression of its full and bright, yet soft hazel orb. How many of the beauties who dazzle and enslave us, would be proud of such an eye. A.

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### THE ROBIN RED-BREAST.

MR. EDITOR:

*December 16th, 1829.*

Although the following communication may not promote the main object of your very interesting work, it will not I am sure be rejected as entirely inapt to its purpose; belonging, as it does, to a branch of natural history, which constitutes necessarily an important share in the materials of a "Sporting Magazine."

It may not be unknown to ornithologists, that the Robin Red-breast possesses a mocking talent; but to the writer, most of whose life has been spent in the country, and not without a lively interest in every thing belonging to its history, it was never suspected until the summer of 1824; when his attention was called to the fact of a Robin crowing in exact imitation of a cock. It appeared to a friend and himself, who listened with delighted astonishment to its powers, to possess the ventriloquial faculty of throwing its voice at a distance; making it seem the crowing of a neighbouring cock; a delusion, which could only be detected by a change of relative position with the bird, or by observing the swelling of its throat when making the effort. This admirable little imitator gave to the life the most perfectly turned miniature notes of his prototype; introducing them in happy variety to his native song, with which he beguiled the weary incubation of his patient consort; whose nest, near by, he guarded with parental care.

The interesting family, of which he was doubtless the head, had, as I was informed, occupied for years the same tree, in the yard at Blackheath, in the county of Chesterfield, Virginia;—the scene of this memoir; from which, it may be, that more familiarity with the poultry-yard, than falls generally to the lot of its species, had drawn forth a talent which would otherwise have been lost. H.



## DEER HUNTING IN NEW JERSEY.

MR. EDITOR:

Frankford, Pa. Dec. 26.

An acquaintance of mine, with his companion, has just returned from a hunting expedition in Jersey, near to the famous Cedar bridge grounds, bringing home five pretty good lowland deer, all of which they allege, were by them killed in two days. This is reckoned fair success for that much hunting; especially as four were killed in one day. Having myself had some experience in the Jersey mode of deer hunting, a short detail of the *modus operandi* may not be unacceptable to some of your readers, though, no doubt, familiar to many of them.

It being supposed you go to Cedar bridge, Vincent town, Goshen, or some other place "*up in the pines*," without dogs, and without a knowledge of the country; which is the case with almost all who partake of this kind of sport for amusement alone. You are to look out for your hunters; a number of whom are always to be found at these places, ready with their services, at the rate of one dollar per day; which, considering the fatigue they must necessarily undergo, is far from an extravagant charge. Your pockets are to be well stored, and special observation of the gauge of your brandy flask to be made before you go out; for it is to be remembered, you are expected to have with you a *quantum suff*: for your guides as well as self. You then start out from your lodgings before the dawn, accompanied by the hunters, at a smart trot, some six or eight miles, to what is called the stands. Oh! how have I wished for seven league boots, or at least Captain Barclay's legs to keep pace with these fellows! Though not an indifferent pedestrian, nothing but a clever jog trot could ever keep me within a one mile *distance* of any of them. Pretty well out of breath, you arrive at the stands. The stands, so called, are places at, or near which, the deer usually come out when driven by the dogs. These stands vary in distance from three hundred yards to half a mile from each other. At each of which a shooter is posted, with particular instructions not to leave the same until called off by the hunters. The parties being thus posted, the hunters with the dogs, go off in an opposite direction, and commence the *drive* directly toward you. Here you are left in solitude and silence; not a soul to interfere with your meditations with ill-timed conversation, nor the least noise or sound of any kind, except the occasional croaking of a straggling crow, or chattering jay. There you must remain on the *qui vive* until relieved as before mentioned, with about as much variety of landscape as is to be found on the deserts of Arabia, or in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. I must confess I do not much admire the sport to be kept in

this *durance* for some five or six hours, chained, as it were, to the most uninteresting spot on earth, with no companions save the mosquito and sand-fly, (those little gentlemen thinking it proper to keep one awake, I suppose,) with at least two of the senses on the stretch for several hours, I conceive to be rather a task than amusement. It will, notwithstanding the interest you may take in the sport, sometimes happen, that a slight dereliction from your instructions, will deprive you of the only opportunity of gratification, after two or three days' toil, fatigue and anxiety. I recollect on one occasion I was placed at a stand, which had been occupied but a few days before by a gentleman whose interest in the sport was not quite equal to one of his natural propensities; and, unfortunately, gave himself up to the care of Mr. Morpheus; from whose charge he was not released until awakened by the clatter of a fine buck passing immediately over his body. This notice came too late; for, before he could rub his eyes, and ascertain what was the matter, the cause of his disturbance was fairly beyond the reach of his double barrel. You are not only required to *keep wide awake*, but to continue stationary. A gentleman of my acquaintance, becoming weary of his solitude, and considering the chance of a shot rather more than doubtful, thought he would step over some half mile to have a little chat with a neighbour similarly circumstanced. Whilst so indulging himself in friendly chat, it so happened, that two fine deer were driven out immediately at his stand; one, or both of which he could have readily killed had he been at his post. This of course was extremely mortifying to him, and provoking to the whole party; it being the only chance of getting a deer in two days' hunting. As I said before, this amusement, to me, is rather irksome; there is too much of the "glorious nibble" business in it. To walk, or rather run, some five or six miles, at the rate of that number to the hour; to be fastened, as it were, to a sand hill, or rotten stump, with your eyes and ears on the rack for so long a time, with the prospect of the game coming out at your particular stand, which of course is very doubtful; all these circumstances, and many other privations considered, makes it, in my estimation, but sorry sport for any but the pot hunter, or indolent shooter. It is indeed rare that gentlemen go exclusively for this species of amusement; but is generally the last business of a grouse-ing expedition, or a day or two's work on the return from wild fowl shooting at the shore. The double gun is, so far as my observation goes, exclusively used; and those of a large calibre are preferred; those which chamber three buck-shot, are, I believe, esteemed of the proper size. Being obliged, in almost every case, to shoot at a running object, and generally through bushes, the shot gun is found preferable to the rifle.

C.

## ANTIQUITY OF COCK-FIGHTING.

On a late occasion of great and general public excitement, one of the candidates was accused of having been addicted, when a young man, to cock-fighting. An able and distinguished advocate of his election, with much adroitness and presence of mind, turned the accusation to account; saying, "Admit the fact, fellow-citizens, it has its historical associations of great interest, both of ancient and of modern occurrence.

When Themistocles led an army of his countrymen against their barbarian neighbours, he beheld two cocks engaging in furious combat! The spectacle was not lost upon him; he made his forces halt, and thus addressed them:—

These *cocks*, my gallant soldiers, are not fighting for their country, their paternal gods, nor do they endure this for the monuments of their ancestors, for their offspring, or for the sake of glory in the cause of liberty: *THE ONLY MOTIVE is, that the one is heroically resolved not to yield to the other!* This impressive harangue rekindled their valour, and led them to conquest. After their decisive victories over the Persians, the Athenians decreed, by law, that one day should be set apart in every year for the *public exhibition of COCK-FIGHTING*, at the expense of the state.

To refer to a later period, and an incident that comes nearer to our own times and feelings—who has forgotten, that during the battle on Lake Champlain—that day of glory to the Army and the Navy, to MacComb and MacDonough, a cock perched on the mast of one of our ships, flapped his wings, and crowed in a tone of defiance that echoed auspiciously around the shores. The sailors, regarding it as a favourable omen, answered with cheers of confidence, and were at once filled with impatience for battle and victory!!!

At the bombardment of Fort McHenry, a bantam cock mounted the parapet, and responded to the report of every bomb discharged against it. One of the volunteers declared, if they survived the action, the cock should have as much pound cake as he could eat; and fulfilled his generous purpose to the gallant little bantam.

## ON THE BREEDING OF GAME COCKS.

The cock is said to be in his prime and full vigour at *two years* old, which he probably retains to his fifth year: the *hen* somewhat longer. Cockers breed in and in without scruple. The following is Mr. Sketchley's description of a *BROOD-COCK*, in full health and vigour—"A ruddy complexion, feathers close and short, not cold or dry; flesh firm and compact, full breasted, yet taper and thin behind; full in the girth, well coupled, lofty and spiring, with a good thigh; the beam of his leg very strong, a quick large eye, strong beak, crooked, and big at setting on." Such a one, not more than two years old, to be put to early *pullets*, or a *blooming stag* with two year old hens; and when a cock, with *pullets* of his own getting. Uniformity of *colours* is generally sought, and the hens selected of similar plumage to that of the cock; the same of *shape*, which is of greater object in the hen, than size; only she should be lofty crested, short, and close feathered, with clean, sinewy, blood-like legs."

[*British Field Sports.*

*Extract of a letter to the editor of the Sporting Magazine, dated Washington, Oct. 17, 1829.*

"In glancing my eye over the Republican of Friday, 16th inst. I observed a sketch of the contents of the American Sporting Magazine, No. 2, in which it is stated that the *beautiful lithographic drawing of a Sioux warrior on horseback*, was executed by a deaf and dumb lad in Philadelphia. The merit of this little lithograph is certainly of no ordinary character; but the original possesses yet greater claims to our admiration. It is a painting of nearly twice the size of the copy in the magazine; was taken from nature; and is remarkable for its spirit and the neatness of its execution. The artist, whose name is Rindisbacher, is a young man, and has lived since early youth in our *western wilds*. He is perfectly acquainted with the subject of his very successful effort; and has, the writer of this is informed, in his portfolio, views of many of the finest scenes in that part of our country, whose *untamed wilderness* has never before furnished subjects for the pencil or the burin. He has, however, more—a genius as fruitful, and an imagination as vivid as the scenes amongst which he has dwelt. These will enable him, in cultivating his fine talents, to throw aside the threadbare subjects of the schools, and give to the world themes as fresh as the soil upon which he was bred;—glowing as the newness of nature; and as picturesque as a combination of bold scenery, with bolder man and manners, will afford. I trust that he will ere long be amongst us; when an enlightened public will not hesitate properly to appreciate him."

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GREAT EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

NAPOLÉON.—The most remarkable instance of the Emperor's activity and exertion was to ride without stirrups from Valladolid to Burgos, a distance of thirty-five Spanish leagues, in five hours and a half;—that is to say, upwards of seven [French] leagues an hour. The Emperor had set out accompanied by a numerous escort, in case of danger from the Guerillas; but at every yard he left some of his company behind him, and he arrived at Burgos with few followers. His ride from Vienna to the Simmering, a distance of eighteen or twenty leagues, is also frequently talked of. The Emperor rode to breakfast at the Simmering, and returned to Vienna immediately after. Napoleon often hunted to the distance of thirty-eight leagues, and never less than fifteen.

[*Las Cases*, vol. i. p. 190.]



## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## THE CHASE.

MR. EDITOR:

January 3d, 1830.

Messrs. Terret's, Chichester's, and Darnes's hounds met at the Pines on New Year's day to hunt Ravensworth and the neighbouring grounds; and a more beautiful district for that delightful sport is not to be found. The country is cleared and open, with here and there a copse of wood, or pine thicket, and little or no fencing for miles. From the number and respectability of the field of well mounted horsemen, and the number, beauty, and condition of the hounds, it is evident that fox hunting has lost none of its charms in Fairfax county. Twenty-one horsemen and twenty-one couple of hounds were, at the place agreed upon, at the appointed hour. The pack was thrown off west of the Winchester turnpike; unkennelled a red fox in ten minutes, and drove him at a slashing rate to the centre of Ravensworth; where, after a quick succession of doubles, over ground stained by sheep, he was run into and killed; giving us a splendid chase of forty-five minutes. The fox was tally'd every five minutes, and the pack was constantly in our view. In less than an hour after the fox harbour cover was drawn, two red foxes were unkennelled. Thirteen couple went away with one, and eight couple with the other; and both sets of dogs killed their fox in fine style. The first in one hour and thirty minutes; the second in less than two hours. Before parting for the night, it was agreed to hunt next day; and, accordingly, we had the same field and the same hounds. A red fox was found, and run to earth in little more than an hour; and another killed in one hour and fifty minutes. This last chase was like the first—a straight run of some miles, closing with a quick succession of doubles, over pasture grounds, the fox tally'd every five minutes, and the pack constantly in view. Thus ended two days' sport, rarely equalled in the annals of the chase; and wanting nothing but an uniform dress to give it all the splendour of an English fox hunt, and render it worthy of the pen of a Somerville, or a Beckford.

The writer will not speak of the welcome which awaits the stranger's arrival in Fairfax county; nor of the ample board and ample bowl;—they are in keeping with the good days of lang syne. G.

## GRAND CIRCULAR FOX HUNT.

MR. EDITOR:

Washington Co. Dec. 28th, 1829.

I inclose to you, by particular request, an invitation given to the sportsmen of Virginia and this county to attend a Grand Circular Fox hunt. I hope you will come up, as it is not far from Mr. D——'s residence, where he will be glad to see you. At least *one hundred and fifty* fox hounds will be engaged in the chase; and it is said *one thousand* people will be employed in keeping guard across the narrows of the Neck. Three sides of which are bounded by the Potomac. Yours, truly. G.

The above kind invitation was received only on the morning of the hunt—the result of which we have not learned with precision.

GRAND CIRCULAR FOX HUNT.—The citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Loudoun counties, Va. and Washington county, Md. are respectfully invited to a Grand Circular Fox Hunt, at Whiting's Neck, on Friday, the 1st day of January, 1830. No cur dogs permitted to enter the circle. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB.

December 14th, 1829.

MR. EDITOR:

Boydton, Dec. 14th, 1829.

I now redeem my pledge, and give you the account of our last races; but will take the liberty of giving you the time, &c. of the best race (said to be,) that ever was run in Virginia, between Monsieur Tonson and Sally Walker. [To appear in our next.]

BOYDTON (*Virginia*) RACES.

*November 4th, 1829.*—The following horses were entered for this day's race—the proprietor's purse—2 mile heats.

Mr. Harrison's b. f. by Virginian, three years old.

Col. Carrington's b. c. Caswell, by Sir William, four years old.

Wm. M. West's b. f. by Sir Archy, and full sister to Marion, three years old.

Mr. J. Hardy's b. f. by Virginian, four years old.

This day's race was won by Mr. Carrington's horse Caswell, at two heats, in fine style—the track being in fine order.

Mr. Carrington's horse, Caswell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
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Mr. Harrison's b. f.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
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Mr. West's b. f.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
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Mr. Hardy's b. f. out of order—distanced.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 51 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 56 s.—a good race.\*

*Second day*—Jockey Club purse—three mile heats—the following entries.

Mr. Harrison's ch. c. Ratcatcher, by Virginian, three years old.

Mr. Wm. M. West's g. m. by Sir Hal, six years old.

Mr. A. Boyd's ch. f. by William, four years old.

This day's race was won by Mr. West's g. m. at two heats, as follows:

Mr. W. M. West's g. m.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
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Mr. Harrison's ch. h. Ratcatcher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
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Mr. Boyd's ch. f. distanced.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 52 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 2 s.

The Handicap race was made up of horses in rough order—mile heats; four entries;—was won by Mr. Alex. Boyd's ch. h. by Virginian, five years old, at two heats—time, 1st heat, 2 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 2 m. and with this race the Club adjourned. The rules of the New Market course govern this, as well as most of the courses in Virginia.

MONTGOMERY (*Alabama*) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The races commenced on the Montgomery course on Wednesday the 16th inst. The first day was quite unfavourable. A rain fell the preceding night, which continuing slightly through the day, the course was in bad order, but improved gradually during the balance of the week. Such was the interest, however, excited by the animals that had been in training, that the field was every day crowded with amateurs and spectators.

*First day*—three mile heats—Purse about \$500. Three horses were entered:

Sally M'Gehee, by Mr. Shelton.

Kitty Clover, by Mr. Blevins.

McNab, by Mr. Woodward.

Sally M'Gehee, by Timoleon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
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Kitty Clover, by Sir Charles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
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McNab, by Bagdad, distanced first heat.

Bets four to one on Kitty Clover.

\* [Only one horse named out of five—astonishing that Jockey clubs will permit this.]

*Second day*—two mile heats—Purse \$300. Horses entered:

Betsey Epps, by Mr. Rudd.

Jimmy Jumps, by Mr. Shelton.

Jimmy Jumps won the two first heats.

*Third day*—one mile heats—Purse \$150. Entered:

Quaker Girl, by Mr. Blevins.

Virginian, by Mr. Robinson.

Quaker Girl,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Virginian,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Bolt.

Bets four to one on the Quaker Girl.

*Fourth day*—Handicap—Purse \$250.

Kitty Clover had no opposition. She went round the course and took the purse.

The secretary of the Club being absent, we cannot ascertain the time in which the running was performed.

#### NEW HOPE JOCKEY CLUB, FALL MEETING, 1829.

*First day*, four miles and repeat.

Henry M. Clay's b. h. Caswell, by Sir William, four years old,	1	1
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Wm. M. West's b. m. Peggy Madee, by Sir Hal, six years old,	2	2
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J. K. Bullock's g. m. Splotch, by Sir Archy, four years old,	-	dist.
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Time, first heat, 3 m. 21 s.—second heat, 3 m. 42 s.

J. K. Bullock's g. m. came out a head in this heat, but was declared distanced in consequence of foul riding.

*Second day*, two miles and repeat.

J. J. Harrison's m. by Sir Charles, four years old,	1	1
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Henry M. Clay's b. m. Dorothy, by Sir William, four years old,	2	dr.
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Wm. West's h. Iphicles, by Sir Archy, four years old,	-	3	2
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Time, first heat, 4 m. 6 s.—second heat, 3 m. 11 s.

*Third day*, for the proprietor's purse, two miles and repeat.

J. J. Harrison's ch. c. Tom Browne, by Washington, three years old,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
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Wm. M. West's br. h. Iphicles, by Sir Archy, four years old,	-	2	2
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Mr. Bentford's c. h. Stranger, six years old,	-	-	-	-	dist.
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Time, first heat, 4 m. 6 s.—second heat, 4 m. 6 s.

**SALES OF BLOODED HORSES.**—On the second day of New Hope races, a part of the racing stock of Mr. L. Long were sold at the following rates:

Marion sold for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2550
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Marshal Ney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
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Colt, two years old, (blind,) by Marion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
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Henry's dam, twenty-four years old, and a colt at her side, by Archy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1155
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#### COLUMBIA (S. C.) RACES.

*First day*, won by Col. Wynn's Kate Kearney, in two heats.

Time, first heat, 3 m. 35 s.—second heat, 3 m. 32 s.

Five started—the course fifty-four yards over a mile.

Sweepstakes—two mile heats—won by Col. Wynn's Polly Jones—four started.

*Second day*, three mile heats, won by Mr. Atchison's Multiflora, in two heats, beating Polly Hopkins and three others.

Sweepstakes, two mile heats, won by Mr. J. Harrison's Yankee Maid.

**GREAT PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES.**—At New York, seventeen subscribers, \$500 each, half forfeit—mile heats—will be run at New York, in May next; five entrances are from the south.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION STAKES**, of \$1000 each—play or pay—for all ages; a single heat of four miles, to be run over the Union course, on Monday, the 10th of May next—closed on the 1st of January instant—three subscribers—viz.

Mr. Walter Livingston's g. m. Betsey Ransom, by Virginian; dam Favorite, by Bell-air, six years old next May.

Mr. John C. Stevens' b. f. Maria, by Eclipse; dam Lady Lightfoot, (formerly Col. Tayloe's Maria,) by Sir Archy, four years next May.

Mr. W. R. Johnston, b. m. Slender, by Sir Charles; dam Reality, by Sir Archy, five years next May.

This will be a very interesting, and great betting race. In the hands of three more spirited sportsmen and determined backers, the horses could not be.

#### LIST OF STALLIONS FOR 1830.

**BRILLIANT**, by Timoleon, out of Caroline, will stand the next season at Pettworth, 2 miles north of the city of Washington, at 10, 15, and 20 dollars. He is a horse of valuable blood; having two immediate crosses of the Medley blood, and all his crosses genuine.

**COMMODORE**—imported—(property of C. A. Williamson, Esq.) by Caleb Quotem, out of Mary Brown, (see Turf Register of this number,) will stand at Geneva, Ontario county, New York, at \$25.

**CONTRACT**, the imported horse—(see his pedigree in 4th number of the Turf Register, has been sold to Jefferson Scott, Esq. of Kentucky,) and will stand the ensuing season three miles from Paris, on the Maysville road, at \$20 cash, or \$25 paid by 1st day of September.

**MONSIEUR TONSON**, will stand the ensuing season at Tree Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, at \$50, to be discharged by payment of \$40 within the season—insurance \$75.

**ROB ROY**, will be let to mares the ensuing season at his owner's mill farm, about four miles west of Georgetown, District of Columbia, where good pasturage, and other accommodations, can be had for mares. For further particulars respecting this horse, the reader is referred to the account of him published in another part of this number.

**SIR ARCHY, JUNIOR**, by Sir Archy, out of Transport, (see Turf Register of this number,) a fine bay, with two white spots on the hind feet below the fetlock joint, and a small snip on the upper lip, full 16 hands high, seven years old—property of Mr. W. Dickey, of Georgetown, Kentucky, will stand at the stable of B. R. Jenkins, two and a half miles north of Georgetown, Kentucky, next season, at \$15.

**SIR CHARLES**—this renowned race horse and stallion—property of Col. W. R. Johnson and Benjamin Moody, Esq., will stand the ensuing season, under the care of Robert Hurt, Esq., in Halifax county, Virginia. [Here the notice is very defective in not stating the place more precisely, and the price. The information these notices impart, is very imperfect without these particulars.]

**SIR JAMES**, a dark blood bay, black legs, mane and tail, 15 hands, 3 inches high, by Sir Archy, his dam by Diomed, the sire of Archy, will stand the ensuing spring season at Leesburgh, Virginia, and at Fredericktown, Maryland. [Price not mentioned, which makes this notice almost useless.]

**TRUMPATOR**, by Sir Solomon, dam by Hickory, out of Col. Hoomes's imported mare Trumpetta, she by Trumpator in England, at Samuel Davenport's farm, near Danville, Mercer county, Kentucky, at \$30, and \$1 to the groom.



## TURF REGISTER.

*Pedigree of Mr. Lufborough's horse*  
ROB ROY.

He was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, and foaled in the year 1814. He was got by Mr. R.'s thorough bred horse Gracchus; 16 hands high—never trained—his dam, the imported mare Lady Bunbury, the dam of Roanoke,—by lord Clerimont's famous horse TRUMPATOR—(the best grandson of Mr. Fenwick's Matchem, the best runner and stallion of his day)—his grandam, Theopha, by HIGHFLYER, the best horse of his day, never beaten, nor paid forfeit, and got more winners than any horse in England. He was the chief of the Herod stock of horses, as Trumpator was of the Matchem race.—His (P. Roy's) g. grandam, Plaything, by Matchem, as above, out of Vixen by Regulus, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and sire of Baylor's old Fearnought, Hutton's Spot—Fox Cub—Bay Bolton—Coney Skins—Hutton's grey Barb—Byerly Turk—Bustler—See Stud Book, and Sir Charles Bunbury's certificate, in Mr. Randolph's possession.

Gracchus, the sire of Rob Roy, was got by the old imported DIOMED, his dam, Cornelia, by CHANTICLEER, the best son of old Wildair, and best horse of his day—his grandam by old CELER, the best son of old JANUS;—his g. grandam by MARK ANTHONY, best son of old PARTNER, (himself the best son of MORTON'S TRAVELLER, out of Selima, by the GODOLPHIN ARABIAN) his g. g. grandam by Jolly Roger; his g. g. g. grandam by SILVER EYE—which horse was imported by Samuel Duvall, Esq.

Rob Roy, is considered, it is believed, by all who have seen him, to be the handsomest horse in this country. His colour, a fine chestnut—no white about him—of the most perfect form and symmetry—fifteen and a half hands high—has more of the appearance of the *Arabian-horse* about him, than any other horse now known. His foals are generally large—un-

commonly beautiful—and bid fair to stand high as turf horses. [The oldest of his get were three years old last grass. Two only from *bred* mares have been tried—both of them winners over the Washington course—TECUMSEH and SIR DUDLEY, both out of Oscar mares—the former bred by E. Duvall, Esq. and the latter by George Semmes, Esq. of Prince Georges, Maryland. From 1825 to 1829, inclusive, Rob Roy did not cover, probably, altogether, more than eight or ten thorough bred mares.]

*Stud of Mr. Henry Macklin, of Va.*

FORLORN HOPE, g. m. by Belle Air, dam Fancy by Independence, he by Atkinson's Fearnought, grandam by Americus, g. grandam by Traveller, (imported) g. g. grandam by Monkey.

*Her produce:*

G. m. SALLY DUFFEE, by Diomed a first rate race mare, 2 and 3 mile heats—sold to Thomas Watson, for \$1000.

B. h. ENTERPRISE, by Diomed—beat Pacolet at Halifax—2 mile heats.

G. f. (died at 3 years old) by Sir Archy.

Br. g. by Sir Archy, was a good 2d rate horse.

Gr. m. FAIR ROSAMOND, by Sir Archy, a winner of all distances.

B. m. MARIA, by Sir Archy, a good race nag—and won a 4 mile race without a bridle—it having broke at the commencement of the last heat—she is a fine mare, and now owned by Mr. Edward Parker of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.—Sold 1829, in foal to Medley.

Gr. m. HENRIETTA, by Sir Archy—a winner twice.

*Produce of FAIR ROSAMOND*—same age of Timoleon—16 years old.

1823, g. f. PEGGY MADEE, by Sir Hal, now on the turf—a good race nag.

1824, g. f. (dec'd) by Sir Hal.

1827, b. f. by Sir Archy—a fine filly, now in training.

1829, b. f. by Sir Archy—a likely and high formed filly.

*Produce of MARIA.*

1825, b. c. TREASURER, by Sir Archy—died at 4 years old.

1826, b. c. by Sir Archy—now in training.

*Produce of HENRIETTA,*

1825, b. c. by Sir Archy—a fine looking horse.

1827, g. c. by Sir Archy—now training.

1829, b. c. by Sir Archy.

Mr. Macklin wishes to sell a part, or all the aforesaid stock, which ranks high in Virginia. Peggy Madee won the Club at Boynton, on the 5th instant, at two heats—1st 5 minutes, 52 seconds—2d, 6 minutes, 2 seconds—beating Ratcatcher—close and a good race.

*Stud of John Jacquelin Ambler, Esq. of Glenambler, Amherst Co. Va.*

1. B. m. MADAME LAVALLETTE, foaled in the spring of 1815, by Peace Maker; her dam by Bedford; her grandam by Medley; and her g. grandam by an imported horse, which I do not now recollect the name of; her sire and grand sire were thorough bred horses.

Signed, R. TERRELL.  
*Louisa Co. Va. 12th Aug. 1821.*

2. B. m. BRENDA, foaled in May, 1823; out of Madame Lavallette by Amis's horse Sir Archy, he out of a Twig mare by old Sir Archy; Brenda, now in foal to James K. Marshall's horse Harvey Birch; who is out of a Sir Alfred mare by Richmond, by Florizel, who was bred by John Wickham, Esq. of Richmond city.

3. C. f. MORVENNA, foaled in June, 1828; out of Brenda by the imported Arabian horse Syphax, who was out of a Twig mare by old Sir Archy.

*Stud of George H. Burwell, Esq. of Millwood, Frederick Co. Va.*

1. B. m. MATILDA, foaled in 1816, by Sir Archy, dam (the celebrated Noli Me Tangere) by Topgallant, in foal to Contention.

2. B. m. BLEMISH, foaled in 1819, by Gracchus, out of the imported mare Duchess, she by Grouse, (son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor, by Matchem) her dam by Magnet (son of Herod out of Cassandra by Blank) grandam (sister

to Jonny) by Matchem, out of bay Babraham by Babraham. Partner. Grey Brocklesby by Bloody Buttocks. Brocklesby by Greyhound, out of Brocklesby Betty—the best mare of her day—See Stud Book, 1st vol.

3. B. m. foaled in 1816, by Gracchus, out of the imported mare Lady Bunbury, she by Trumpator, out of Theopha by Highflyer; Plaything by Matchem; Vixen by Regulus, &c.—See Stud Book, vol. 1st.

4. B. m. foaled in 1825 by Gracchus, out of No. 1.

5. B. f. foaled in 1827, by Ratler out of No. 1.

6. B. c. foaled in 1827, by Ratler out of No. 2.

7. Ch. c. foaled in 1828, by Ratler out of No. 2.

8. Ch. c. foaled in 1828, by Ratler out of No. 3.

N. B. Gracchus by Diomed. Chanticleer. Old Col. Mark Athony. And Jolly Roger.

*Horses, property of Lieut. E. G. W. Butler, United States' Army.*

DESDEMONA, "a dark bare mare, full 15 hands high; seven years old in 1826; then in possession of Dr. Crawford, P. G. C., Md."

"She was gotten by Escape; her dam by the imported horse Dare-Devil; her g. dam by Marsk, (which was by the imported horse Shark, out of the imported mare Virago,) Marsk full brother of Virago, and full brother to Col. Tayloe's celebrated running-mare Virago, which was allowed to be the best 4 mile nag on the Virginia turf; her g. g. dam by Cub; (Cub was by Yorick, out of Lady Northumberland) her g. g. g. dam by Ariel; (which was by the imported Traveller, out of the imported Selina) her g. g. g. g. dam by Dandridge's Fearnought; (which was by Col. Baylor's Fearnought, and he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian) her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported Janus, out of a full bred Juniper mare, as certified by the late Robert Page, Esq. of Hanover.—Col. Tayloe of Washington, can give the pedigree of Yorick. Lady Northumberland was imported. Cub was purchased

by Gen. Spotswood; who gave 150,000 pounds of crop tobacco for him.

I certify the above to be a true statement.

Signed, THOMAS MINOR.

*Fredericksburg, 2d Nov. 1825.*

P. S. Desdemona is now with foal, by old Ratler. E. G. W. BUTLER.  
*Woodlawn, Va. Dec. 2d, 1829.*

VIRGINIA, a bay filly, (foaled in 1828) got by Marylander, and he by old Ratler. Her dam the late Dr. Thornton's blood-bay mare Belinda, (16 hands high, of great bone and strength) got by Escape, (alias Horns) he by Precipitate, full brother to lord Egremont's Gohanna, and sire of the famous 20 mile mare; her dam by Col. Hoomes' imported horse Bedford; (sire of Gallatin, &c.) her granddam the imported mare Gasteria; (full sister to Gass—See Stud Book—and got by [redacted] and Balloon by Highflyer) [redacted] grandam by Marske; ( [redacted] the last of his get, and bred [redacted] Abingdon) her g. g. grandam, Cremona, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; her g. g. g. grandam by Traveller; her g. g. g. g. grandam by Hiss; her g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Snake.

LOUISIANA, a bay filly, (foaled in 1829) got by old Ratler out of Desdemona.

*Horses, property of W. Townes, Esq. of Boylton, Va.*

MIDAS, nearly 15 hands high, foaled 9th May, 1828, by the celebrated New York American Eclipse, his dam was got by Sir Robin, he by the imported horse Robin Redbreast, his grandam by the imported Dare Devil, g. grandam by the imported horse Shark, g. g. grandam by Apollo, g. g. g. grandam imported horse Valiant, g. g. g. g. grandam young Jenny Cameron, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron.

ARABELLA, a brown filly, foaled in 1827, was got by the celebrated horse Arab, her dam by the celebrated horse Virginian, (and full sister to the running horse Lafayette,) her grandam by old Sir Archy, g. grandam by the imported horse Sir Harry, g. g. grandam by Chanticleer, g. g. g. grandam

by old Mark Anthony, g. g. g. grandam by old Celer, who was got by the imported old Janus, g. g. g. g. grandam by the imported horse Flimnap, g. g. g. g. g. grandam by the imported horse Jolly Roger out of the imported mare Mary Gray.

HAYMAKER, (now the property of Caleb N. Bement of the city of Albany) was bred by Col. William Lyles, of Maryland, who has certified to the following pedigree: "Haymaker was got by the imported horse Clifton—his dam was Harlot by Mr. Hall's imported horse Eclipse—his grandam, Spitfire, by Lindsey's Arabian—she out of Shepherdess by Gov. Eden's imported horse Slim—his g. g. grandam, Shrewsbury, by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, his g. g. g. grandam was Thistle, by the same Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Dove; his g. g. g. g. grandam Stella, by Col. Tasker's imported horse Othello, out of the same Col. Tasker's imported and famous mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian."

Haymaker is a dark chestnut sorrel, with a small star in his forehead; fifteen hands and three inches high; very compact, with a large share of bone and muscle, and for action and movement equalled by few, exceeded by none.

*Albany, Nov. 1829.*

HEPHESTION, bred by Col. John Tayloe of Mount Airy, Virginia; foaled in 1807. Got by the imported horse Buzzard out of Castianira, the dam of Sir Archy.

ALEXANDER, was imported about the year 1797, was got by Champion, who was allowed to be the best horse that England could then produce, the property of Lord Grosvenor—his dam was Countess, belonging to the Duke of Rutland. His pedigree can be readily traced at the London Register Office, so far back as eighteen years, to the days of the then matchless Golden Dun, then the property of the first above named nobleman; and from Miss Strumpet, that unrivalled full blooded mare, then belonging to the Duke of Grafton.

Alexander was six years old; of a beautiful bay—seventeen hands high.



Stood in the town of Claverack, Columbia county, New York, at fifteen dollars the season.

*Claverack, May, 1797.*

**RATLER**, by Sir Archy, his dam by Robin Red-breast, (he by Lord Derby's Sir Peter Teazle, and he by old Highflyer.) his grandam by the old imported horse Obscurity, his g. grandam old Slammerkin—old Slammerkin by the imported horse Wildair, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian.

**ESCAPE**, (Minor's) sire of Desdemona, was by the imported horse Harness, called, by Col. Hoomes, Escape. The dam of Minor's Escape, was by the imported horse Bedford, out of the imported mare Gasteria, full sister to Gas, by Balloon.

**COMMODORE**, property of, and imported by C. A. Williamson, Esq. of Geneva, New York, is a blood bay, 16 hands high, rising 10 years old, has great bone, fine symmetry, and great muscular power. He was got by Caleb Quotem, a son of Sir Peter Teazle, (see Stud Book, vol. 2, page 87.) Caleb Quotem's dam was a Diomed mare, bred by Earl Fitzwilliam, in 1783. Her dam, Desdemona, by Marske out of Y. Hag, by Shin-Crab—Childers—Commodore's dam, Mary Brown, (see Stud Book, vol. 2, page 216,) was bred by Mr. Golding, got by Guilford, son of Highflyer by Sir Peter. His grandam was Mr. Golding's famous racer Vixen, by Pot8o's. out of Cypher by Squirrel, &c. &c.

**CONVENTION**, (belonging to Doct. Macrea, of Prince William county, Virginia) foaled in 1825, was got by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archy—dam by Sir Alfred, he by Sir Harry—grandam by Florizel, he by Diomed—g. grandam by Bedford, he by Dunganon—g. g. grandam by Quicksilver, he by Medley, (old)—g. g. g. grandam by Victorious, he by Fearnought—g. g. g. g. grandam by Clive, he by Fearnought—g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Hunting Squirrel—a horse

imported by Gen. Nelson. [Convention is, or was for sale.]

**SIR ARCHY, JUNIOR**, (Mr. Dickey's, Georgetown, Kentucky,) b. h. seven years old next spring—was by Sir Archy out of Transport—property of Governor Richardson of South Carolina; Transport by Virginius, son of old imported Diomed, out of the famous running mare Nancy Air.

**NANCY AIR**, grandam of Sir Archy, Jr. was by the imported horse Bedford, her dam by old Shark, grandam by Rockingham.

**SIR JAMES**, b. h. by Sir Archy, his dam by Diomed, grandam by Pilgrim, g. grandam by old Fearnought, he by Regulus.

**GODOLPHIN** (Dr. Brown's) was raised by Mr. James Ware, Frederick county, Virginia. Godolphin was by Godolphin, his dam Indian Queen by old Shark, his dam by Wormley's King Herod, his dam by Wormley's King Herod by Fearnot, his dam by Kitty Fisher, his g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, his g. g. grandam by the imported Whittington out of a thorough bred mare.

**GODOLPHIN**, (raised by Mr. John Baylor, of New Market, Caroline county, Virginia,) was by the imported Diomed out of Sally Shark, a celebrated mare, by the imported Shark out of the famous Betsy Pringle, who was by old Fearnought out of the imported Jenny Dismal.

**CORA**, [there being some errors in the former list, we give it here correctly,] the property of Mr. G. W. Peter, Montgomery county, Maryland. She was gotten by Dr. Brown's Godolphin, her dam by Charles Fox, her grandam by Cragg's imported Highflyer, her g. grandam by Hall's imported Eclipse, her g. g. grandam Fatima, by a son of old Selim, he by Othello, out of Selima, an imported mare, and by the Godolphin Arabian. 1827, ch. colt, Leather Stocking by

Rob Roy.

1828, ch. filly, by Marylander.

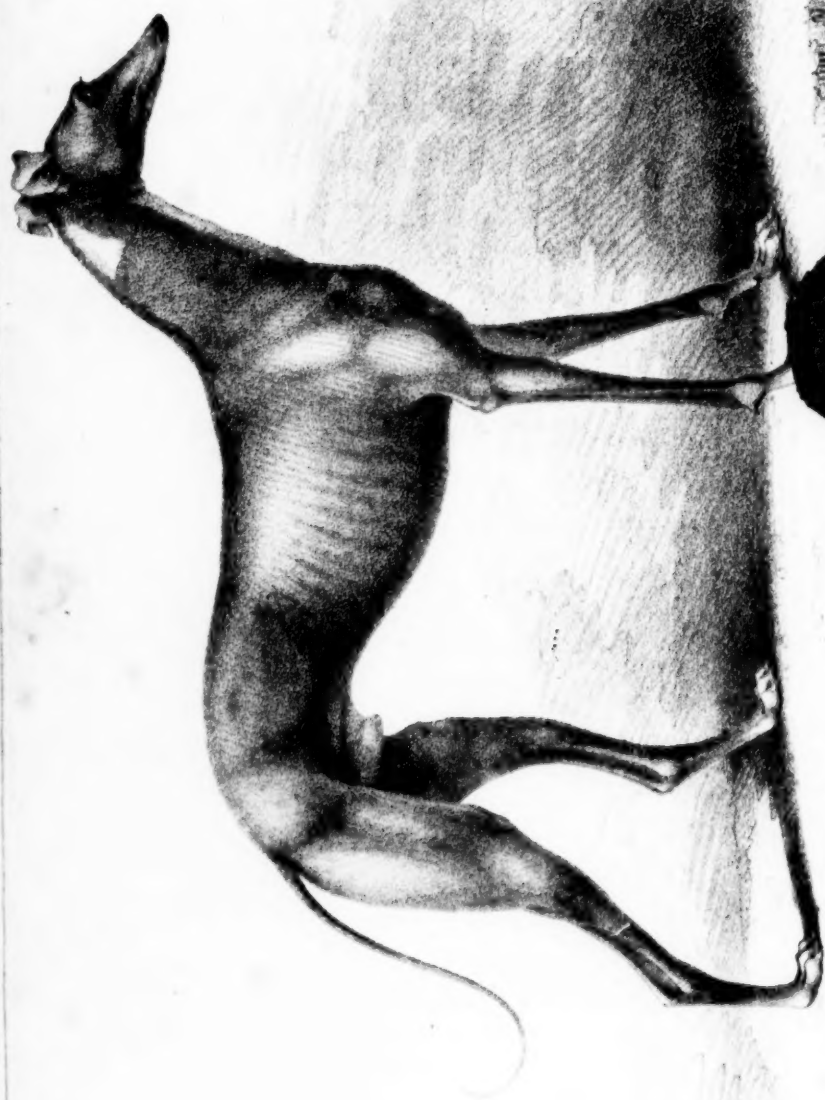
ch. colt, by Ratler.

§ In the 1st No. of the Turf Register, the pedigree of the *Bedford mare* was given; and in the 4th No. that of *Lady Bedford*—these are the names of the same mare. The pedigree in the 1st No. after the words "imported Bedford," should read "her dam," &c. and will then be correct.





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# AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Vol. I.]

MARCH, 1830.

[No. 7.]

## MEMOIR OF HIGHFLYER.

[So many American bred horses trace up to Highflyer that we need make no apology for selecting the following notice of his performances and progeny for the first article in this number. It is unnecessary to remind the reader that Sir Archy traces to Highflyer through his dam Castanira, by Rockingham, one of Highflyer's best sons. We are under the impression that we once heard the opinion, given by a gentleman in the south of Virginia, whose commands and is entitled to the highest respect, that Sir Archy's blood comes from the dam side. We might have given a brief notice of Rockingham in this number, but that we have some hope of obtaining a portrait of that capital racer.]

Where gentlemen own good engravings of distinguished horses, from which American horses are directly descended, we should be glad to have the loan of them, promising the utmost care. Is there any where a good likeness of Castanira, or of Domino, by whom she produced Sir Archy?

This sire of a noble race was foaled in 1774; bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, and by him sold, when a yearling, to Lord Bolingbroke; was got by King Herod, out of Rachael (the dam of Mark Anthony,) by Blank, grandam by Regulus; great grandam (dam of Danby Cede, Matchless, and South,) by Soreheels (a son of Basto;) great great grandam, Sir Ralph Milbanke's famous black mare (the dam of Hartley's blind horse,) by Makeless, out of a D'Arcy Royal mare.

HIGHFLYER's dam never raced; she was put to Spectator when only three years old, and Mark Anthony was her first produce.

1. 1777, October 14.—Highflyer won a Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, for three-year-olds—colts, 8st.; fillies, 7st. 11lb.; nine subscribers—beating Justice, Bourdeaux, Sweet Marjoram, &c.

2. 1778, May 11.—Won a Sweepstakes of 100gs. each—colts, 8st.; fillies, 7st. 11lb.; B. C., twenty-six subscribers—beating Il'mio, Thunderbolt, Jupiter, Chesfield, Fulmine, and four others.—Sixteen paid.

3. July 8.—The Grosvenor Stakes, a subscription of 25gs. each, for four-year-olds—colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb.; B. C., twenty-four subscribers—beating Stormer, Satellite, and Dragon.—Twenty paid—Four to one on Highflyer.